

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

AT'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
tonight rain. Temp. 51° (46-54). To-
morrow. Yesterday's temp. 60° (45-65).
TON: Cloudy. Rain. Temp. 54° (45-61).
TOMORROW: Variable. Yesterday's temp. 64°
CHANNEL: Moderate. ROMANIA: Sunny.
14-9 (57-61). NEW YORK: Variable.
12-8 (54-61). Yesterday's temp. 51°
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2.

28,311

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1974

Established 1887



SENATORS SWEAR—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., administering oath to executives of oil companies who were called yes-

terday to testify on U.S. oil supplies and prices. From left: Roy Baze, Exxon; Ammon M. Card, Texaco; Z. D. Bonner, Gulf; A. E.

Murray, Mobil; T. M. Powell, Standard of California; Richard Leet, Standard of Indiana, and Harry Bridges, Shell. Story on Page 3.

Police Eject Militants

Opening of Ulster Assembly
rupts in Protestant Brawl

BELFAST, Jan. 22 (UPI)—A scuffle broke out when 18 million Protestants staged an hour-long demonstration at today's meeting of the Northern Ireland Assembly since the new Protestant-Roman Catholic coalition government took office.

The demonstrators first staged a sit-in on the benches reserved for the coalition members, aimed abuse at Speaker Nat Ford, threatened chief executive Brian Faulkner, built a makeshift barrier to keep out police and then struggled with many men trying to eject them in the chamber.

You will not kickboot us with your British armored cars and British Army," burly Protestant militant leader the Rev. Ian Paisley roared out as six policemen hauled him from the chamber.

Another militant leader, Prol. Kennedy Lindsey, danced on the speaker's table, grabbed the microphone and shouted: "We have red the temple."

Five policemen were injured before order was restored and the meeting was resumed. Only four hardliners took their Assembly seats.

It was the Munich beer festival's worst," Mr. Faulkner said. "I am absolutely satisfied that the reaction will be dramatic for the people who took part in the捣乱ism."

He claimed that Prof. Lindsey hit him in the mouth during a scuffle.

Mr. Faulkner said the demonstrators had not succeeded in

Westerners Jailed

E. German Drive

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (AP)—A West Berlin woman has been sentenced by a court in Frankfurt Oder to eight years in prison for smuggling human organs, ADN, East Germany's official news agency, said yesterday.

JURIS said that Margot Neidhardt, 31, acted for an organized crime ring. ADN on Saturday announced a seven-year sentence for a West Berlin man and a day disclosed 15 and five-year sentences for two West Germans caught helping East Germans to flee the country.

But the finance minister told a special session of the National Assembly called to discuss the nation's new monetary policy, that "I affirm that the restoration, the consolidation and then the complete realization of European economic and monetary union remains the fundamental objective of the French government."

He said that the importance of the French withdrawal was "more apparent than real" since two major currencies—the pound sterling and the lira—were already floating independently.

Both he and Prime Minister Pierre Messmer insisted that the float is not a devaluation or even

The Soaring
Cost of Living

The United States and West Germany issued their December cost-of-living reports yesterday and they make for grim, even if not surprising, reading. In the United States there was a climb of 0.5 for the month, putting the increase for the year 8.8 percent over 1972.

"Tomorrow, I will be back in my place with a 1.5 increase in December, bringing their year-over-year increase to 9.3. Details on Page 9.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).

Giscard Insists Franc Float
Is Only Temporary Measure

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 22 (UPI)—Reaffirming the temporary nature of France's decision to let the commercial franc float independently,

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced today that the government would call for a conference of its European partners in July to see how the drive toward monetary union could be revived.

That goal, which officials had hoped to achieve by 1980, was temporarily overshadowed over the weekend when France withdrew from the joint European float, wherein eight countries maintained a fixed value of their currencies against each other while floating as a bloc against the dollar and all other currencies.

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He said that the importance of the French withdrawal was "more apparent than real" since two major currencies—the pound sterling and the lira—were already floating independently.

There is little doubt the Bank of France will continue to supply dollars at this rate for an estimated \$130 million in two days. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israeli Opposition Sees Risk

Knesset Approves Suez Pact
In Final Go-Ahead on Pullback

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Jan. 22.—The government today won parliamentary approval of its agreement with Egypt for a troop pullback from the Suez Canal, a pact which Prime Minister Golda Meir called the only realistic alternative to a resumption of war.

In a five-hour debate that preceded the vote in the Knesset, the government emphasized that Cairo plans to reopen the canal and repopulate adjacent former battlefield with civilians, thus lessening the chances of renewing fighting in the area.

Opening the debate in this first session of the new Knesset, Mrs. Meir said that, with the agreement, both parties undertake to observe a "full, a comprehensive cease-fire" on land, at sea and in the air.

"Let me make it perfectly clear," she added, "that the cease-fire means a commitment to refrain from blockades and obstruction of shipping to Israel and from Israel from the Bab el-Mandeb Straits."

This was the first official Israeli confirmation of this portion

of the agreement, a portion contained in an unprinted letter from Egypt's President Anwar Sadat to President Nixon.

After the debate, which involved 30 speeches, Mrs. Meir's Labor party, although weakened in the recent election, won a 76-35 vote for the disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli troops.

Her party's stand was backed by its religious and independent partners in the liberal coalition, plus leftists and Communist deputies.

There were no abstentions as every deputy voted with either the liberal or the center-right bloc.

The vote was the final go-ahead for the disengagement, which is scheduled to begin Friday a week after Egypt and Israel signed their agreement to the plan engineered by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Risk Discerned

In the Knesset debate today, opposition leaders called the accord an unnecessary risk for Israel and a renewed militarization of the Sinai.

Menachem Begin, of the Likud party, said that the agreement means a "thinning out of Israel's security."

Reserve Maj. Gen. Ariel (Arik) Sharon, a Likud organizer and commander of the forces that stormed the Suez Canal's west bank during the October war, said that Israel surrendered its "trump card" by giving up the west bank. "We're taking unnecessary risks," the general, who is a candidate for the Knesset, declared.

Mrs. Meir insisted that U.S. support of Israel insures this country's military ability to maintain its security.

"We did not sign the agreement on the separation of forces because of military inferiority or military necessity," Mrs. Meir said.

"Advance" Toward Peace

"We signed the agreement with the object of advancing toward a permanent peace settlement and, above all, in order to prevent escalation into a renewal of the war," she said.

As the spoke, Israeli radio said that Israeli and Egyptian generals met for the third time in three days at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez highway. They were holding further discussions of the implementation of the accord signed by the two nations' military chiefs of staff last Friday.

The first phase of the disengagement is to begin with a pullback by Israelis from all positions they hold south of the Cairo-Suez highway, military officials said.

A military source said that preliminaries have begun with long convoys of trucks moving long equipment out of Adabaya and Jebel Attaka. He said that Israeli forces have permitted the Egyptian 3d Army to resupply a pocket of 250 Egyptians surrounded in the Sinai opposite El Arish.

"The tanks and guns will be the last to leave the area," the source said.

These sources, however, did say that Mr. Copeland had revealed a bureaucratic fact of marginal significance, that the CIA office here has put on a few additional men. But the expansion was attributed to the new station chief, Cord Meyer, rather than any increased activity. Mr. Meyer is the high CIA official believed responsible for the ill-fated plan to buy up through foundation funds leaders in the American National Students Association and several American trade unions.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Crisis of CIA Hunt in U.K. Lacked Only Facts

American's Letter to Times Admits Union Operation Was a 'Suspicion'

"Rightly or wrongly," Mr. Copeland was quoted as saying, "the top men in the CIA believe that the present state of strikes in Britain has far more sinister motives than the mere winning of extra wages. They believe that the aim is to bring about a situation in which it would be impossible for the kind of democratic government you enjoy to continue here.... There is no doubt at all that if [the CIA] has agents operating inside the British labor unions... The CIA has been trying to convince the British for some time about the power of subversives within the unions.... The present state of Britain makes it a professional troubleshooter's dream."

The Times did not report that Mr. Copeland, 37, makes a living in London advising what he says are multinational American corporations on "security problems." Nor did the newspaper report

"I have chilling suspicions that the United States Embassy might be speaking the truth in that pompous denial it issued on Friday and that the CIA really is in this instance as delinquent in the performance of its assigned duties as the denial claims. I hope my suspicions turn out to be unfounded... both Black September and the IRA have boasted that 1974 is to be the year of the killing..."

More prosaic intelligence sources here never took Mr. Copeland's yarn seriously.

"On the evening of Jan. 16, I reviewed with Christopher Walker the information which provided the basis for his story on 'CIA Men in Britain.' Although I had no facts of my own with which to corroborate the information, it made sense to me in the light of my background knowledge of the war of the spooks."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Austria	5.8	Lebanon	2.9
Belgium	14.8	Liberia	1.1
Bulgaria	2.6	Libya	1.9
Denmark	11.1	N. Fr.	1.1
Egypt (Int'l. tax)	11.1	Netherlands	1.1
Finland	14.0	Nigeria	2.8
France	15.0	Norway	2.8
Germany	10.9	Oman	1.1
Greece	12.0	Peru	1.1
Iceland	1.1	Portugal	1.1
India	12.5	Spain	1.1
Iran	25.0	Sweden	1.1
Italy	20.0	Turkey	1.1
Iraq	2.0	U.S.	1.1
Ireland	1.1	Yugoslavia	1.1

Before End of Suez Pullback

Kissinger Sees Lifting Of Oil Embargo Soon

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today that he believes that the Arab oil embargo will be ended shortly, even before Egyptian and Israeli forces complete the projected 40-day disengagement of their forces along the Suez Canal.

"Failure to end the embargo in a reasonable time," he said at a news conference, "would raise serious questions of confidence in our mission with respect to the development of difficulties between states or groups of states and with whom we have dealt on this issue."

Until today's news conference, his first since his return from negotiating the disengagement pact in the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger avoided making any public or private predictions about the lifting of the embargo.

Previously he would say only that it was "inappropriate" to continue the embargo at a time when the United States was attempting to get negotiations under way.

Today he said: "We have every reason to believe that success in the negotiations would mark a major step toward ending the oil embargo." Asked whether he anticipated that the oil flow would resume after the 40-day period stipulated for the disengagement, Mr. Kissinger said:

"I think in more ambitious terms."

"Even before that," he was asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Kissinger. "The secretary would not say, however, whether he had received assurances from Egypt's President Anwar Sadat that he would use his influence in the oil-producing countries to get the embargo lifted.

"I have made clear the U.S. position on the oil embargo, and I believe it is clearly understood by all of the leaders with whom I have spoken," Mr. Kissinger said.

The vote was the final go-ahead for the disengagement, which is scheduled to begin Friday a week after Egypt and Israel signed their agreement to the plan engineered by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

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"The tanks and guns will be the last to leave the area," the source said.

In apparent retaliation for Peking's expulsion of the five, Soviet police arrested a young Chinese diplomat in Siberia as he was traveling home to China, and charged him with spying. He was later declared persona non grata and expelled. Foreign Communist sources reported.

The informants said that the expelled Chinese diplomat, Kuan Heng-kuang, was on his way home to Peking by train after serving six years in the Chinese embassy in Moscow.

Saigon Says Chinese Force May Prepare New Attacks

SAIGON. Jan. 22 (AP)—The South Vietnamese government said today that the Chinese task force that drove Vietnamese forces from the Paracel Islands last weekend may be preparing to head for the Spratly chain, farther south.

American sources, however, said that they had no indication that the task force was moving south. Observers in Taiwan also doubted such a move would be made.

The Spratly Archipelago is 270 miles from the South Vietnamese coast in the South China Sea and about the same distance from the Philippines and Malaysia.

Hanoi Reported Still to Hold 9 U.S. Pilots Prisoner

WASHINGTON. Jan. 22 (AP)—Nine American pilots are still being held as prisoners by the North Vietnamese, Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman, R., N.Y., said he has been told.

He said today he was given the information on a trip he made to Laos for the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Jan. 6. He was in Laos for a week.

Rep. Gilman said Laotian Gen. Vang Pao, commander of a military region, told him of the prisoners.

Gen. Pao could get no information on the identities of the men, when they were shot down or how long they have been held, Rep. Gilman said.

The State Department commented, "We are aware of Vang Pao's statement to Rep. Gilman. Vang Pao has made similar comments in the past which have been carefully investigated by U.S. officials and have not been substantiated. With Rep. Gilman, we must caution against raising false hopes on the basis of such unverified comments."

More than 1,100 Americans are still missing in Indochina, according to the latest Pentagon count.

Colombian Airliner Hostages Fly Home

HAVANA. Jan. 22 (Reuters)—The 12 passengers and five crew members of a hijacked Colombian airliner left for home today after spending the night in a Havana hotel.

They took off aboard the same Vickers Viscount aircraft forced to fly here last night by a youth who said he was protesting "against the system oppressing the Colombian people and the nations of Latin America."

The hijacker was reported to have been put "at the disposal of Cuban authorities."

Chinese Year of Tiger Here, With Fun, Frolic... and Fear

From Wire Dispatches

HONG KONG. Jan. 22—Millions of Chinese around the world will usher in the Year of the Tiger tomorrow with traditional gaiety and hopeful prayers—but ancient belief has it that the year will bring trouble and much unpredictability.

The Chinese, like the Japanese and Vietnamese, denote each year with an animal—1973 was the unfeared Year of the Ox, a leisurely beast. The other animals in the 12-year Chinese calendar are the snake, the rat, the dog, the pig, the horse, the dragon, the cock, the goat, the monkey and the rabbit.

Only one Year of the Tiger in the past 60 years—that of 1926—has passed peacefully, Chinese soothsayers note.

In 1914 World War I broke out, in 1938 Hitler invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia, in 1950 the Korean War began and in 1962 there was confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over Cuba nearly triggered

Borneo. It is claimed by South Vietnam, China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore.

Informants sources said that South Vietnam recently established an outpost in the Spratlys, which like the Paracels consist of uninhabited coral reefs and atolls. But also like the Paracels, there is belief that there might be oil there.

South Vietnam today sent a note to the members of the Paris conference on Vietnam protesting the Chinese move into the Paracels. The conference, which agreed last March to guarantee the Vietnam peace accords and the territorial integrity of Vietnam, includes the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

The note said that by Sunday night, Chinese troops had seized all of the islands in the Paracel Archipelago "and the Chinese naval task force seemed prepared to head for the Spratly Archipelago."

Saigon also has asked for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to plead its case for the Paracels, but it appeared unlikely that the council would take up the issue. Council president Gonzalo Fazio of Costa Rica said he would call a meeting only if nine of the 15 council members approved, and observers doubted that this could be muster in the face of China's opposition.

The South Vietnamese government also announced that a patrol boat which it had earlier believed to be sunk by the Chinese was only badly damaged and was making its way to Da Nang.

The government said that it did not know the number of casualties among the ship's crew of 32 men, all of whom were previously listed as missing. But it said it was sending out naval units to help the crippled ship into port.

The government reduced its casualty list in the battle of the Paracels further with the announcement that the garrison that was overrun on one of the islands totaled 62 men, not 150 as it reported previously. China has announced that the Vietnamese captured in the operation will be returned, but it has not said how many were taken prisoner.

In Cambodia, meanwhile, military sources said that government forces scored successes at two points against the pocket of insurgent forces that has been threatening Phnom Penh for the past three weeks.

The Cambodian command said that government troops had encircled a rebel unit at Chhouk Var, about eight miles northwest of the city. Chhouk Var was overrun by insurgents last Friday.

Military sources also reported linking up with an encircled garrison at Touk Leap, 11 miles from Phnom Penh.



OPENING KNESSET—Premier Golda Meir calling on the Israeli parliament yesterday in Jerusalem to approve the troop disengagement agreement reached with Egypt.

Israeli Opposition Sees Risk

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(Continued from Page 1)

of strengthening Israel. This policy entails insuring that Israel shall be able to conduct negotiations from a position of strength and not from weakness."

Mrs. Meir said that Israel would react appropriately to any Egyptian demand for the peace-monitoring UN Emergency Force to withdraw from its buffer zone between the two sides in Sinai. A UN peace force withdrew from a buffer zone at Egypt's request on May 19, 1967—precipitating the six-day war of June that year, when Israel advanced to the canal and occupied other Arab territories.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, in advancing the government's policy that a reactive canal and rebuilt Egyptian towns beside it would provide a major deterrent to new fighting, said that President Sadat "favors peace, or at least favors creating peaceful conditions."

Gen. Dayan said that without the pullback accord, a new war was probable and Israel would be able to expand its positions on the west bank of the canal. "And then what?" he demanded. "We would be closer to Cairo. But whoever thinks that from another round we will be able to get the peace we want from Egypt let him recommend it... I don't think it's possible."

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King Faisal also stressed that the disengagement accord "should not be separate from the question of total Israeli withdrawal."

Qatar was the second Arab country to discourage speculation that the Arabs were going to reconsider their U.S. oil embargo. Yesterday, the Kuwait foreign minister called reconsideration of the oil restrictions "premature" at this time.

Mr. Sadat emphasized that the disengagement accord was purely a military pact "without political significance. Those who give it other than a military dimension are making a mistake."

The remark was evidently meant to undercut claims by Palestinian guerrilla extremists that the accord was a sellout of Palestinian rights.

Conditions Cited

The Egyptian President said that no political talks with Israel could be reached without a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in 1967, particularly Jerusalem, and the reinstatement of the Palestinian people's "legitimate rights."

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Involved in Wrongdoing ixon 'Not Entertaining at All' ggestions That He Resign

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (IHT)—Surrounding a broad defense against Nixon on Watergate, White House said today that president "knows he has not involved in any wrongdoing" therefore is "not entertaining" any suggestions that he

the same time, Vice-President Ford said that Mr. Nixon offered to let him see documents that the Vice-President was certain would show the President was not guilty of wrongdoing.

White House Press Secretary Ed L. Ziegler, in an unusual absence before newsmen, said the President is convinced the 18-line erasures key evidence in Watergate was not deliberate.

"We don't know how it happened," said Mr. Ziegler, now a presidential assistant.

The President does not know how it ended. If we did, we would do so."

In question is whether criminals were involved in the creation of a conversation during Watergate between the President and his then top aide, Haldeman, three days after June 17, 1972, break-in and, has gone to a grand jury. FBI is also investigating.

Impeachment Issue

ice disclosure a week ago technical experts that the ure was caused by at least separate manual operations the tape machine of the Presid's private secretary, Rose Woods, a new chorus of calls Mr. Nixon's resignation and ament has arisen. The impeachment issue preoccupies press and the House Judiciary Committee is progressing in its investigation into whether grounds impeachment exist.

acting last Tuesday with a speech by Vice-President Ford, the President's two-pronged campaign been mounted by the White House to defend Mr. Nixon bying that documents exist which will prove him innocent of wrongdoing in Watergate.

Mr. Ford said White House refusal to disclose them was because their information was in the hands of special Watergate prosecutor Leon W. Jaworski and he and the judge have an obligation not to release that information pending indictment and trial of those accused.

It has been reported that the material involves transcripts of the President's conversations with John W. Dean 3d, Mr. Nixon's principal counsel in the Watergate scandal, who has testified that the President was aware of a White House cover-up as early as September, 1972—long before Mr. Nixon said he learned of it.

Asked about the obliterated tape, Mr. Ford said, "I do not believe the President was involved in that at all. I don't know who was involved."

I spent time talking to the President about Watergate yesterday and I know from our conversation that the President had no prior knowledge of the Watergate break-in or had any part in the cover-up."

Nixon Schedules Address

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The White House said yesterday that President Nixon will deliver his State of the Union address personally to a joint session of Congress Wednesday night, Jan. 23.

Richardson Says House Vote to Impeach May Be 'Easier'

By Susanna McBee

ASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson said today that a vote for impeachment of President Nixon is likely to be easier for congressmen than a

Mr. Richardson said that the case would have a "tough call" if there is evidence that the President exhibited an attitude could be interpreted as enlarging the original Watergate cover-up and willingness to utilize government agencies to find out what people were saying in the name of national security.

At the former cabinet official included in a breakfast meeting with a group of reporters that situation is likely to make a vote for impeachment easier in a vote against.

He explained, "A congressman say, 'All I did was say there grounds to justify a charge that the whole thing should be lied."

Mr. Richardson said he would rather not be construed as making a prediction of how the House will vote, but it is known it feels the House will probably vote for impeachment and that the Senate will probably be able to muster a two-thirds for conviction.

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DISPUTES OIL COMPANIES—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate Investigations subcommittee, pointing to a Shell advertisement that gives company's position on oil products prices. Sen. Jackson has charged that information given his subcommittee staff by oil firms has been evasive and called a hearing.

At Senate Hearing

U.S. Oil Executives Deny Bonanza Profits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Executives of the nation's seven biggest major oil companies told a Senate subcommittee today their profits increased substantially last year but they reaped no bonanza.

Members of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee interviewed the executives for the second straight day, questioning high profits of fuel giants in light of the energy crisis.

"There is no use kidding ourselves where your profits are," said the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash. "Quit going around the mulberry bush."

The hearing—one of several congressional forums on the crisis—was conducted as the Labor Department announced that the price of fuel oil and coal rose 11.7 percent in 1973. It went up 11.1 percent in December alone.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics also reported that retail gasoline prices rose an average of 4.4 percent in December. The average price for regular-grade gasoline jumped 4.6 percent to 43.7 cents a gallon in December, while average premium prices rose 4.1 percent to 47.3 cents at the neighborhood pump.

For 1973 as a whole, gasoline and motor oil went up 13.6 percent.

Shell Oil Co. president Harry Bridges told the senators that committee members had been unfairly comparing 1973 oil profits to "very low 1972 performance." Looking over several years, he said "there is no bonanza in these profits whatsoever."

Frosts Stein Normal

Mr. Bridges said Shell's net income over the last five years had gone up an average of 7 percent—which he said was a normal gain among large corporations.

Sen. Jackson and Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., Conn., questioned how the oil companies could justify "preferential tax treatment" they get from foreign credits, the oil-depletion allowance and write-offs for drilling costs.

"Isn't it a fact...that the real profits were about?" Sen. Jackson asked. "You are shifting your profit base from crude to refining and marketing."

The executives from Exxon, Texaco, Gulf, Mobil, Standard of California, Standard of Indiana and Shell said that was not the case. "We do not consider it any

U.S. Women's Rights

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 22 (UPI).—Montana yesterday became the 32nd state to ratify the equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution. A State Senate vote completed the Legislature's approval of the women's rights amendment, which must be ratified by six more states to become part of the Constitution.

It was learned that the Navy concluded on Jan. 7, after evaluating geological and technical information, that "connection and drainage existed" between the Navy section and the Standard Oil property.

An engineering committee,

"How in all conscience can anyone call these business profits?"

Seeming Contradiction Noted

Kissinger Heard 'Plumber' Tape

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—In what seemed to be a direct contradiction of his sworn testimony, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger acknowledged today that he had listened to a tape recording of an interrogation conducted by White House aide David R. Young Jr., shortly after publication of the secret India-Pakistan papers in December, 1971.

Mr. Kissinger said the tape recording dealt with Mr. Young's questioning of Rear Adm. Robert O. Welander about the alleged funneling of National Security Council documents from the White House to the office of Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"I was amazed by this allegation," Mr. Kissinger said at a State Department news briefing.

The admission marked the first time that the secretary of state, who was President Nixon's national security adviser at the time of alleged military snooping, has conceded that he knew anything at all about Mr. Young's activities with the "plumbers" team.

Distinction Made

Mr. Young's role in the interrogation and Mr. Kissinger's acknowledgement that he knew of that role prompted the secretary of state to draw a distinction between investigation and interrogation, Reuters reported.

"With respect to my statements before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made under oath, I reaffirm here every word that I have said to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"To be specific, I did not know that David Young was conducting an investigation into the matter or the . . . leaks. He never talked to me about this or any other subject while he was conducting what I now know was his investigation.

"I did not instruct him nor did I request it. I never saw the report nor did I know that the report existed until I read it in the newspaper early last week."

But after this flat denial that he knew of Mr. Young's role, Mr. Kissinger was asked who had interrogated Adm. Welander.

"I believe he was interrogated by David Young, but from this one could not suppose that David Young was conducting an investigation," he replied.

Mr. Young, he thought, was just performing a chore for former White House aide John D.

Ehrlichman, who was in charge of internal security at the White House.

I knew that David Young had performed the interrogation, but I had assumed that since we had sent Adm. Welander to Mr. Ehrlichman's office, Mr. Ehrlichman had designated one of his staff members to take whatever report Adm. Welander had to give," Mr. Kissinger said.

Issue of News Leaks

The "plumbers" team had been secretly set up by President Nixon

in July, 1971, in an effort to track down and prevent news leaks. In September, 1971, the group was responsible for the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist in Los Angeles.

Until today, Mr. Kissinger had repeatedly and emphatically denied any knowledge of Mr. Young's activities with the "plumbers" team. Mr. Young—formerly a personal aide to Mr. Kissinger—left the National Security Council staff in mid-1971.

Goldwater Says Poll Shows Watergate Cutting GOP Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—

Sen. Barry Goldwater says he has a private poll showing that Watergate will cause a 10 percent loss of votes for all Republican candidates this year.

He said that without a virtually magical change for the better, the loss will mean wholesale defeat of GOP candidates for governor, the Senate and the House.

"I want to tell you it's going to be goddamned tough for any Republican to get re-elected, including myself, and I look in pretty good shape," the Arizona Republican said.

Sen. Goldwater said that, as late as two months ago, his polls showed the Watergate disclosures hurting Democrats as much as Republicans because of a general public disgust with all politicians.

"Now the poll indicates Watergate is going to hurt only Republicans," he said.

No Question

"We'll lose in the Senate, no question about it," Sen. Goldwater said.

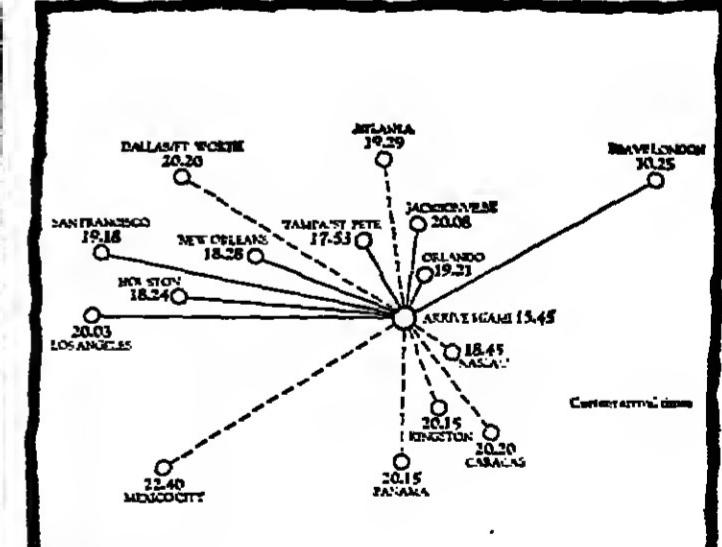
Sen. Goldwater said the poll was prepared by polkster Richard Whirlow of Anaheim, Calif.

The substantial Republican losses foreshadowed by the Whirlow poll will not be reversed unless things take a decided turn for the better," Sen. Goldwater said.

Such a reversal would have to include "a very, very obvious and successful" solution to the Middle East problem and a quiet and complete solution to the energy crisis, "so that we would never again have to depend on foreign sources of energy," he said.

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Obituaries**Retired U.S. Adm. Strauss, Atomic Energy Unit Ex-Chief**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Retired Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, retired, 77, a former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, died of cancer yesterday at his home in Brande Station, Va.

In 1959, the Senate's rejection of Adm. Strauss as President Dwight D. Eisenhower's nominee for secretary of commerce was one of the most unusual political incidents of the era.

Few easily understood reasons were behind the rejection of Adm. Strauss. He was a public servant of long experience and his integrity was unquestioned. Between periods during which he held government posts, he had shown great business and administrative talents.

But on June 19, 1959, the Senate voted, 49 to 46, against confirming him. The votes of two Republicans, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine and William Langer of North Dakota, were decisive. Fifteen Democrats, mostly from the South, voted with 31 Republicans against Adm. Strauss.

Cooperation Lacking

Earlier, the Senate Commerce Committee pointed out that Adm. Strauss had failed to give complete cooperation to Congress. It was also recalled that the scientific community had been affronted in 1954 when Adm. Strauss had withdrawn the security clearance of one of the world's great nuclear physicists, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

He voted in the majority in a 4-to-1 AEC decision to revoke Dr. Oppenheimer's security clearance on the grounds that he had exceeded "tolerable limits" in associating with Communists.

It was recalled also that the nominees had been a strong advocate of public power as against private power during the controversy over the Dixon-Yates contract involving private interests and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Adm. Strauss's claim that he was the prime power in obtaining the hydrogen bomb had been disputed by former President Harry S Truman and others, and these contradictions were on file with the committee.

Interim Appointment

Adm. Strauss had been acting as secretary of commerce since Oct. 24, 1958, under an interim appointment by President Eisenhower.

Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss was born in Charleston, W. Va., on Jan. 31, 1896. In 1943, he became assistant chief of the Office of Procurement and Materiel and subsequently was made a special assistant to James Forrestal, the secretary of the Navy, and a Navy member of the Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board.

In July, 1945, Capt. Strauss was advanced to the grade of commander, and in November of that year he was made a rear admiral.

On Oct. 23, 1946, President Truman appointed Adm. Strauss to the new five-member Atomic Energy Commission. He was re-appointed in 1948.

Adm. Strauss resigned from the AEC on Jan. 31, 1950, the day President Truman ordered an all-out effort to create the hydrogen bomb. His side had won

a battle in the AEC on the matter, while Dr. Oppenheimer and others were opposed.

In 1953, President Eisenhower appointed him a special assistant on atomic matters and named him to a five-year term as AEC chairman.

Eli Goldston

BOSTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Eli Goldston, 53, the chairman and chief executive officer of Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates since 1962, who was a leading proponent of corporate responsibility for social welfare, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack, at his Cambridge, Mass., home.

Leo M. Harvey

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (AP).—Funeral services were held yesterday for Leo M. Harvey, 58, a philanthropist, industrialist and inventor whose credits include the invention of the pop-top lid for beverage and food-products.

A family spokesman said Mr. Harvey died Friday in Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital. He suffered a heart attack last Wednesday.

Klaus Newes

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Klaus Newes, 51, a partner in the office here of the law firm of Baker and McKenzie, died last



Lewis Strauss

weekend of a heart attack while on a business trip to Frankfurt.

Mr. Newes, Frankfurt-born of Austrian parents, served the U.S. counter-intelligence activities in Austria after World War II, was a war-crimes trial interpreter, and much later was a legal adviser to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in West Germany. He was the president of the Mental Health Association for the English-speaking community of Belgium.

Antanas Snieckus

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Antanas Snieckus, 71, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Lithuania and leader of the Baltic republic since its annexation in 1940, died today, Tass said. No details on his death were given.

U.S. High Court Accepts Case On Lawyer's Pretrial Conduct

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to hear a free-speech case involving pretrial publicity by a controversial lawyer, but refused to review another in which a protest demonstrator was convicted for disturbing a rally conducted by the Rev. Billy Graham.

The court accepted a case in which U.S. District Court Judge Cal J. Holden refused to permit lawyer William M. Kunstler to represent a black prisoner charged in Terre Haute, Ind., with assaulting a guard. The judge said that Mr. Kunstler, who frequently represents militants, had made improper and unethical statements at pretrial news conferences—in which the lawyer said that the assault accusation was a retaliatory "cover-up" and that law-enforcement officials controlled the evidence. In the news conferences, Mr. Kunstler had also urged students to pack the courtroom and organize demonstrations.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit ruled against Judge Holden, maintaining that as long as the defendant was satisfied with his attorney and did not object to the pretrial publicity the court could not interfere.

With three justices dissenting, the nine-member Supreme Court refused yesterday to review the conviction of the Rev. Charles Reynolds, a professor of religion at the University of Tennessee, for violating a state law against disturbing "any assemblage of

persons met for religious worship."

The occasion was a Billy Graham rally in a football stadium at Knoxville, Tenn., a gathering at which President Nixon made a speech characterized by some witnesses as political. Mr. Reynolds, a Methodist minister, was fined \$20. He had been one of 300 or 400 protesters among an audience of 75,000. Most protesters chanted peace slogans but did not disrupt the meeting.

The court yesterday struck down regulations that force schoolteachers off the job in the middle months of pregnancy regardless of individual ability to continue work.

The 7-to-2 decision pointedly left open the possibility that similar rules taking effect during the last few weeks of pregnancy might be upheld.

Ohio, Virginia Rules

The case involved rules of school systems in Ohio and Virginia which forced pregnant schoolteachers to leave the classroom at the fourth and fifth months of their pregnancy, respectively.

One question in the case was whether the rules on pregnancy constituted an impermissible classification on the basis of sex.

The majority did not place its reasoning under the equal-protection clause of the 14th Amendment, which could condemn such discrimination. Rather, the majority said that arbitrary cutoff of employment for pregnant teachers denies them due process of law.

The operation began at 2230 GMT yesterday when Dunkirk radio reported picking up a distress signal saying that a tanker had caught fire and was about to explode.

The rescue operation began immediately. At one point, three warships—two British and one West German—were searching the area 30 miles northeast of Cagliari.

Also taking part in the search were four lifeboats from the southern English coast and two U.S. helicopters. Rescuers analyzing the information decided after 12 hours that the whole thing was a hoax.

Two summaries were sent to Mr. Hughes at his last known address, the Summa Corp., in Las Vegas. The first was returned marked "Moved, left no address." The second was refused by the corporation.

Mr. Hughes last was reported to be living in a resort in the Bahamas after leaving London, where he had lived for about a year. However, the law states that a summons should be sent to a person's last known address, which is the Las Vegas corporation, the court clerk's office said.

Army officials who led the rescue effort said that the train was stranded on the eastern Anatolian plateau, near the town of Erzincan. They said that a snowstorm halted the train shortly after it left Brumana for Istanbul Saturday.

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JUPITER CLOSE-UP.—A view of Jupiter by Pioneer 10 on Dec. 2, 29 hours and 26 minutes before its closest approach to the planet. This photo is a rectified view of the planet, improved by computer processing. The photo was taken almost 14 hours closer to Jupiter than the previous "closest" picture of Jupiter, both released by the space agency and the University of Arizona, whose computer did the "enhancement."

Since Stalin's Death

Soviet Justice, Less Brutal, Remains Harsh for Dissidents

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (NYT).—In the 20 years since Stalin's death, the Soviet internal security system has undergone significant moderation from the pervasive, arbitrary and violent repressions described by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn in his new book, "The Gulag Archipelago: 1918-1956."

Not only are there believed to be far fewer persons in the still considerable Soviet prison network for political reasons, but Western diplomats note that Soviet authorities make a great attempt at preserving at least the facade of legality in their persecution of political dissidents.

Some Soviet dissenters concede that today there is less of the terrifying arbitrariness of the Stalinist purges, which made any citizen subject to unpredictable arrest and imprisonment without trial on the basis of executive orders and secret denunciations.

"Today," a free-thinking writer said, "people pretty well know when they are taking a risk. If you mind your own business, just follow your career, keep quiet and say what is expected of you, you can keep out of trouble. But under Stalin, even that kind of conformity did not guarantee you safety."

Powerful Means

By Western standards, Soviet justice remains harsh and heavily loaded in favor of the state. Moreover, the state has powerful means of nonjudicial punishment.

Strikes Threaten Bolivia Regime

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 22 (AP).—Nearly 60,000 workers were on strike today to protest the military regime's doubling of the prices of six basic foods and the raising of bus fares by 15 percent.

Some 35,000 miners, the most powerful labor group in the country, at midnight began a 24-hour strike to press demands for more than the \$20 monthly pay hike that the government of President Hugo Banzer ordered to offset the increases. Yesterday, 14,000 industrial workers walked out of more than 100 La Paz plants for a 36-hour strike. More than 20 demonstrators were arrested last night.

Leaders of other major unions said that they would join the protest movement unless the regime met their demands. It was one of the worst government crises since Mr. Banzer took office 29 months ago after a bloody coup that toppled the leftist military regime of Gen. Juan Jose Torres.

Spassky Defeats Byrne Again In 4th Game of San Juan Chess

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 22 (AP).—Former world chess champion Boris Spassky's comeback drive is only one game away from victory in the quarterfinals of the eliminations to pick a challenger for Bobby Fischer, who took the crown from the Russian in 1972.

Spassky defeated American Robert Byrne for the second time yesterday in the fourth game of their match. Their fifth game is tomorrow.

Three other quarterfinal matches are under way—in Augusta, Ga., in Moscow and on the Spanish island of Majorca, but so far all of those games have ended in draws.

Today, Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union and Hungary's Lajos Portisch played to another draw in their third game in Majorca.

Byrne conceded defeat in the fourth game after 29 moves and almost 4 1/2 hours of play, which left him barely five minutes on his clock to make the 12 moves required before he could seek for an adjournment.

Solzhenitsyn: A Version Offered at a Moscow Lecture

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP).—"Papa, who was Leonid Brezhnev?" a Russian boy asks his father in the 21st century.

"I think," says the father, scratching his head, "he was a politician who lived during the Solzhenitsyn era."

This anecdote told among some Russian intellectuals illustrates their confidence that the name of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn will survive far longer than those of the people currently harassing him.

But among ordinary Russians—the Volgograd steelworker, the Rostov milkmaid, the Omsk party apparatchik—Mr. Solzhenitsyn seems subject to the lot of many prophets before him: lack of understanding and appreciation, indifference or even hostility, on the part of his own people.

With the Dec. 28 publication in Paris of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's latest book, "The Gulag Archipelago," a scathing indictment of Stalinist terror, the battle lines are drawn again: "Tell me, what you think of 'Archipelago' and I will tell you who you are."

Most Russians probably could not give a knowledgeable answer to what they think of the book. It is banned here along with Mr. Solzhenitsyn's other works, and the author is denounced from party tribunes as a "huck writer," a "traitor," an "internal emigrant," a "loathsome creature."

Given their isolation and the ferocious momentum of the authorities' smear campaign, it is

safe bet that the majority of ordinary Russians would go along with the official assessment of Mr. Solzhenitsyn—or at least not question it publicly.

It is extremely difficult for an outsider to accurately gauge the Russian psyche. There are no public opinion polls in the Soviet Union, and foreigners are isolated and restricted to such a degree that they can establish no real dialogue with average Soviet citizens.

But a way to get a glimpse of what's on Russians' minds is to attend one of the numerous public current events lectures sponsored all over the country by the Znaniye (Knowledge Society), a propaganda arm of the Communist party.

At such a lecture in Moscow just week, at least half the questions asked by the audience were about Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his new book, indicating a widespread, if uninformed, curiosity about the affair. They also indicated a pronounced hostility toward the author.

"Who is this Solzhenitsyn?" asked one spectator. "The son of a Rostov landowner," replied the party lecturer, "who . . . was sentenced for actions during wartime that no army permits."

The implication was that Mr. Solzhenitsyn had turned and run away from battle, meriting the label of "traitor." Actually, he was arrested on the front in February 1945 for making veiled, unflattering references to Stalin in letters to a friend.

"What has he done and where is he now?" came another question.

"He has written a vile book which is condemned by the foreign Communist press and even by sober representatives of the bourgeois class abroad," the lecturer replied.

Industrial unrest which began last Friday with a dispute over pay differentials led yesterday to 10,000 workers going on strike. Police arrested about 250 of them.

"What will be done about him?"

The lecturer replied that some people have demanded that Mr. Solzhenitsyn be "completely isolated" and quoted those unnamed people as saying "Don't give him Soviet bread and don't give him bread from abroad."

To a question on whether Mr. Solzhenitsyn's work had any lit-

Hell's Angels Posters Fight Hard Drugs

SAN JOSE, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP).—The Hell's Angels say they have renounced dope and want to set others straight, too.

The motorcycle gang has leased three billboards in the San Jose area. The ads are emblazoned with a skull and crossbones over a hypodermic needle. Each carries the admonition: "No hope to dope."

Police, however, remain skeptical. "They have to do more than put up billboards to prove anything to me," an officer said. "All I go by is their past experiences, and I doubt they're about to change."

They take harsh physical steps against him—such as imprisonment or exile—there is bound to be a wave of protest from the West, which could upset Soviet plans for detente. If they do nothing, they might encourage other internal critics.

New Tass Criticism

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—Tass, responding to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's counterattack to the officially sponsored press campaign against him, said today that he had shown his "pathological hatred for the Soviet Union and its people."

The article, signed by Yuri Kornilov, author of one of the first Soviet attacks against Mr. Solzhenitsyn after "Archipelago" was published, said Mr. Solzhenitsyn's statements to the foreign press here "showed to what depth of moral degradation that anti-Soviet has slipped."

Soviet Officials Mark Lenin Anniversary

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Soviet leaders paid tribute yesterday to Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, on the 50th anniversary of his death. Tass reported:

The Communist Party general secretary, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny led dignitaries in laying a wreath at the Lenin mausoleum in Red Square.

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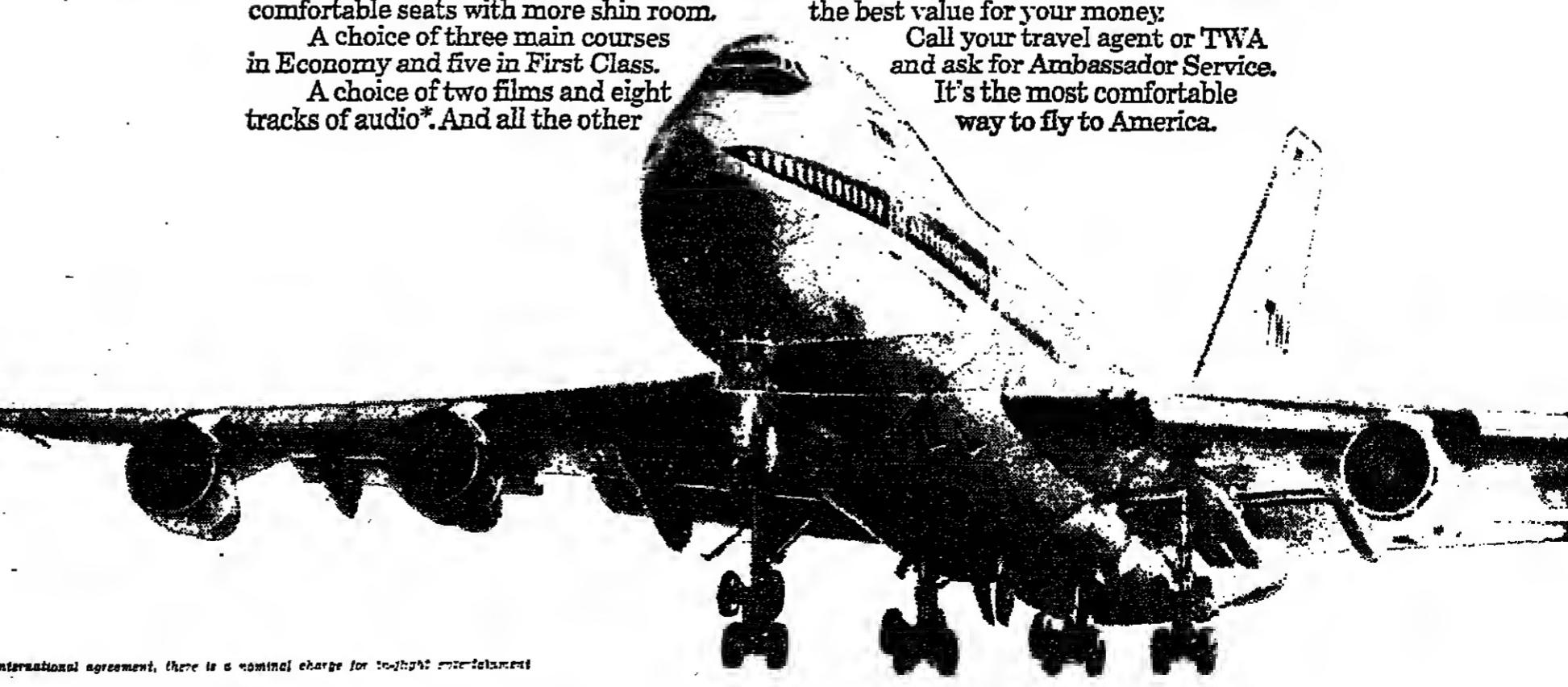
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Page 6—Wednesday, January 23, 1974 *

The Uncertain Congress

The 93d Congress has returned for its second session in an unusually subdued mood. For the most part this is due to the fact that the public mood—which Congress prefers to reflect—is also uncertain on the major issue confronting this session: the status of the President. And since Congress has a very special responsibility in this regard, there are fewer of the usual trumpets with which representatives and senators return to Washington after a stay with their constituents.

The special responsibility, of course, is whether or not the legislature will impeach the executive. But beyond this lies the more general matter of how Capitol Hill is to conduct itself toward the White House at a time when many urgent matters must be decided, and when presidential leadership has been seriously impaired. Whether or not Mr. Nixon leaves his high office before the end of his term, can Congress muster enough autonomous drive to prepare its own programs, or deal objectively, and in the national interest, with those put forward by the President?

"Wistfully," as one representative quite accurately put it, some leaders in the legislature are calling on Mr. Nixon to resign. This has a number of advantages, from the standpoint of those who feel the country cannot afford to limp through another three

years of damaged presidency. It would avoid the frictions and uncertainties of an impeachment trial; it would be quick and relatively clean—and it would get Congress out of its present dilemma. But it would also require an acceptance by Mr. Nixon of the need for his resignation, with all the implications of wrongdoing that entails. This only seems possible if there is a concert of opinion in Congress—especially among Republicans—which at present is absent.

Moreover, a resignation by Mr. Nixon would only ease Congress over its first and most obvious hurdle. It would not, of itself, resolve the many questions of congressional practice and its lack of leadership which must be answered if the legislature is to reassess more balance among the governing powers than has prevailed through some decades of presidential assertiveness.

In other words, Congress has a big job to do in this session, if it is to meet its obligations to the people. The impeachment problem is only a part of that job; the practical questions of countering the energy crisis and the economic difficulties flowing from it, of helping the United States find its place in the world of 1974, are also only phases of the major legislative task. Congress has to find itself, as a corporate entity. An uncertain and divided group of senators and representatives must somehow attain collective reality.

Contractual Coexistence

The importance of these days to the peoples of the Middle East is not found in the details of military disengagement now taking place on the banks of the Suez Canal. What is significant is that Israel and its most powerful Arab neighbor have, for the first time, entered into a contract to co-exist.

A process is engaged in which each side has undertaken implied obligations toward building the mutual confidence that Israelis and Egyptians have never before known. Since a generation of suspicion cannot be signed away by the stroke of a pen on any document, however solemn, the meaningful signals for the Middle East future will come only in the weeks ahead, as the two parties go about realizing the designs drawn by their negotiators.

Some in Israel are already voicing concern that the process of withdrawal and disengagement is the start of a downhill slope for the Israeli state; Premier Meir was braced for strong criticism when she reported to her parliament yesterday. There have been those who condemned the United States and Secretary of State Kissinger for "pressuring" the Israeli government into an allegedly unsatisfactory agreement just to enhance American influence in the Arab world and reopen the valves on the oil pipelines.

Before such ideas gain too much currency, it is worth remembering that the concept now embodied in signed documents originated not in any superpower deal or cynical calculation in secure and faraway capitals but with Israel's Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. It was in November 1970, over three years ago, that Mr. Dayan first floated the idea of a mutual reduction of forces along the Suez Canal, a disengagement to permit Egypt to reopen the canal and lessen the tension that, then as now, threatened renewal of open war at any moment.

Mr. Dayan had long believed that a defensive line along the Sinai mountain passes, such as last week's agreement defines, would not be militarily inferior to the canal line,

and would be a far superior position considering the politics and diplomacy of the situation. Indeed, long after the 1967 war, it emerged that Mr. Dayan had tried at the time, in the heat of battle, to restrain Israel's advancing Sinai armies from going to the water's edge, just to avert the political complications that have gripped the Middle East in deadlock these past six years.

Israel now has the opportunity to demonstrate to skeptics in the Arab world that it is honestly willing to relinquish military positions in a context of political negotiation, that the national goal is not ever more annexation of territory, no matter what the hardline opposition politicians might demand.

For his part, Egypt's President Sadat is equally obliged to put in tangible form his verbal support for political settlement. He wasted no time in conferring with the traditionally recalcitrant leaders of Syria, rushing to Damascus just a few hours before Secretary Kissinger.

He then met with the ruler of Kuwait. Conciliatory gestures from these Arab capitals would be important signals of Arab sincerity: From Syria, a readiness to meet Israeli negotiators and exchange war prisoners; from Kuwait and the other oil-rich lands, a softening of the oil embargo against the United States.

The way will shortly be open for Mr. Sadat himself to start rebuilding the Suez Canal installations and the wasted Egyptian cities on the water's edge, thus stretching a ribbon of civilian economic development across a scarred battlefield. The implementation of long-rumored programs for social and industrial investment inside Egypt could be taken as a promising sign that Cairo is not simply biding time before going back to war.

No one has said that peace is at hand in the Middle East. What the agreement at Kilometer 101 does is engage two belligerents in a process of dialogue and interaction. The opportunity is there at last; now Israel and Egypt have the mutual obligation to make the most of it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Personal Role

There should not be too many illusions about the "peace momentum" in the Middle East. This is only a first step that merely concerns Israel and Egypt. The communiqué issued naturally does not make any reference to the Palestinian problem or to the fate of Jerusalem. . . . The most impressive thing today is the extraordinary personal operation conducted by Mr. Kissinger. The secretary of state no doubt has played a very important personal role in the past days. But he has turned the opportunity to his advantage and dramatized the situation. Without his intervention and without the Geneva conference, the negotiations at Kilometer 101 would probably have attained the same result: The two armies had no other choice than to disengage themselves or resume hostilities.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Oil Crisis Victims

The oil crisis has already claimed, sooner and more clamorously than expected, its first victims: Belgian Premier Edmond Leburton and his 22 ministers who were forced to resign by a gesture of impatience by the shah of Iran. The episode did not lack a certain theatricality: A telex message arrived in Brussels from Tehran Friday night, and from its content Leburton understood that his government was finished. Exactly in the same way as messages from Paris or London could once spell the end of a bey, a rajah or a sultan.

—From *La Stampa* (Turin).

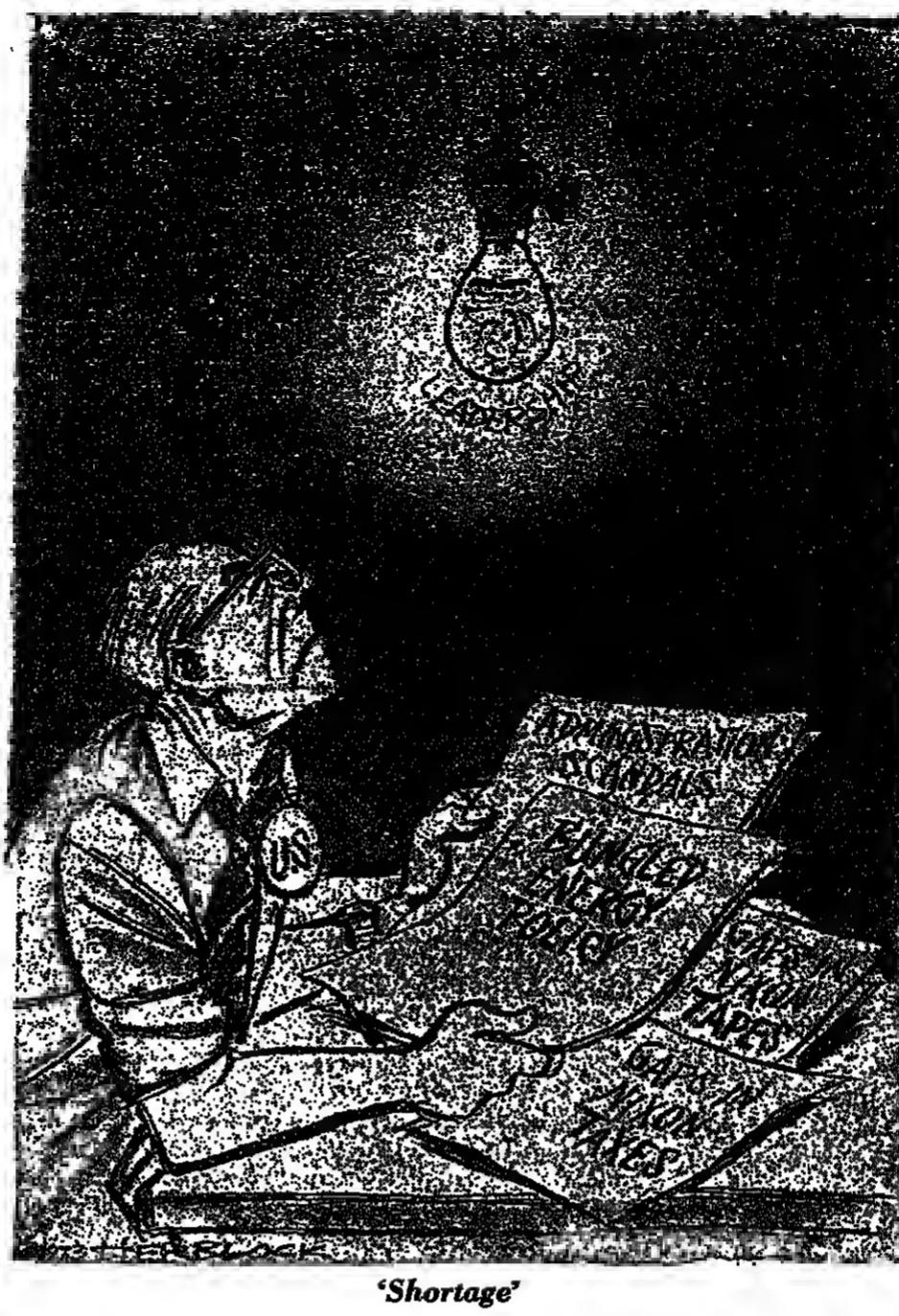
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

January 23, 1899
NEW YORK—The craze for speculation in the United States has developed a stupendous mania for trusts, far surpassing that with which England was afflicted eight years ago. Millions on millions are offered for public subscription, and as though there were not enough combinations, trusts are being formed within trusts. The eyes of the public are jaded with reading what they were bagatelles.

January 23, 1924
PARIS—If the successful experiments with charcoal gas for internal combustion motors at Lyons leads to its general application to motor traffic in France, economists point out the enormous savings this will entail for the country as well as for private interests, while seriously affecting the import of gasoline, obtained mostly from the United States. Self-propelled vehicles, using charcoal gas, have already covered long distances at about one-fourth the cost of gasoline.



Time to Spook the Spooks?

By C. L. Sulzberger

MILAN—The role of intelligence in modern society is now increasingly questioned as the result of scandals, wiretappings, failures to evaluate correctly what special services report, or inexcusable political interventions like the recent CIA case in Thal-

land.

Thus, in the United States and France there have been flamboyant bungling incidents which threaten to topple leading officials. Greece's own central intelligence agency, KYP, has allegedly been at the heart of two successive coups. And Israel's highly expert spook apparatus produced correct information that war was coming last October—but the government ignored these warnings.

Many security organizations have acquired unsavory reputations. Both Britain's secret intelligence service (vis Kim Philby) and the Soviet services (vis Col. Penkovsky and Popov) have been demonstrably penetrated by their adversaries.

Ancient Business

Moreover, the ancient business of intelligence has been totally revolutionized by technological revolutions. The computer plays an enormous role in analyzing the information of spies and special agents. And electronic eavesdropping plus space satellite photography combine to open brand new fields of espionage, fields that remain closed to small, poor, underdeveloped countries.

Indeed, it is increasingly obvious that pooled intelligence among allies is sensible even for rich and powerful nations. A former French minister of defense wonders whether France (whose intelligence services have been smudged with scandal) requires such agencies in peacetime.

He says: "France is not an important enough country to re-

quire a peacetime intelligence service anyway. All it needs is to have good relations with its allies and enough of a new intelligence service to be able to function should there be a serious threat of war."

The question of "intelligence policy" is pondered by Steven Deedler, a Yugesian-born Swedish citizen now on the faculty of Lund University, Sweden. Deedler has special expertise since he advises the Soviet NKVD, (now MGB), the American OSS (precursor of the CIA), them in "intelligence activities" for Yugoslavia—before moving to a Swedish ivory tower.

Should Be Taught

Deedler reaches the novel conclusion that courses in "intelligence" should be given in universities—where everything from hotel management to embalming are now taught. He says that despite a broad literature of case histories and spy novels, there are "very few systematic social studies" on the subject. Yet there exists a contradiction between "the need to democratize intelligence and to control it on the one hand and its secrecy and illegality requirements on the other."

He points out that mass media and other groups "are making intelligence questions objects of public debate and political problems," adding: "The demands for the democratization of the intelligence policy and its control are being raised." He suggests examination of the following:

"Is a wider and greater public control of the intelligence production system, management system and policy system necessary, desirable and possible? What does intelligence cost us? How many are engaged in it who and where are they and how selected? What is the return on our investment

in intelligence? How much waste and abuse is involved? Is the intelligence community subverting our basic national values and quality of our life?"

Deedler concludes: "We are learning that intelligence is too important to be left to professional intelligencers. Intelligence, as all other key functions and institutions, has to be on top but not on top of society."

He believes: "The basic intelligence goal for individual countries is changing from intelligence for national existence and security to intelligence for national growth and development."

There is much to be said for his fresh approach to a field hitherto cloaked in dark suspicion and spiced with gaudy romance.

Surely, for a subject so vital to contemporary societies, there should be public discussion and even intellectual courses examining the needs and methods of what used to be an unmentionable trade.

Yet top cabinet officials such as Economics Minister Hans Friderichs continue to stress that any commercial deals with the Soviet Union (exports up 39 percent, imports 38 percent).

Another statistic may be more important: The Allenbach Public Opinion Institute reports that in December only 38 percent of the voters were in broad agreement with Brandt's policies.

These hardline tendencies towards the Ostpolitik are expected to get a boost next May, when Foreign Minister Walter Scheel

of Germany was kept in the dark and then lied to by his most trusted aides, including two of his few close personal friends, Mr. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman.

Then you had to believe that Mr. Nixon was refusing to release the tapes because he cared more about an abstract principle (presidential confidentiality) than about clearing his name and sparing the nation further Watergate trauma.

But now, thanks to six anonymous electronics experts, we know much more.

We know that there is corruption in the precincts of the Oval Office.

Who Remains?

And, of course, we really know.

We know who was operating in and around the White House when the cover-up began 1 month ago. And we know that Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Colson, Strachan, Porter, Caulfield, Ulaszewicz, Mitchell, Stans, Burman, Segretti, Liddy, Kalmbach, McCord, Chapin, Gray and Magruder are gone now.

So now we are in the impact stage, and the question is: Of all the significant men who were around the White House when the cover-up began, who still providing the continuity in this on-going cover-up?

One name springs to mind.

INTERNATIONAL

Brandt's Critics Grow

Souring of Ostpolitik

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN.—The bloom is off Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, or policy of rapprochement with the Communists.

The chancellor, who won the Nobel Peace Prize earlier for his efforts at international détente, grudgingly admits it. Asked how the Ostpolitik went in 1973, he said recently: "It could have been better, but it wasn't all that bad."

In the first phase, the Communists got pretty much what they wanted: recognition of the post-World War II territorial boundaries, not only by Bonn but by the West at large.

That phase is largely over. It did not bring the hoped for improvement in the political climate between East and West, particularly between East and West Germany. Now Brandt's government is taking the Ostpolitik into a second phase. It could be called the nitty-gritty phase.

Two Features

So far, it has been marked by two features. One is a literal interpretation from the Communist side of all agreements, particularly those dealing with West Berlin.

The second is political and even humanitarian barter. The Communists want West German technology, and they expect to get it at bargain basement prices.

In the case of Poland, they have tied the question of emigration of ethnic Germans to that of getting low interest loans from Bonn.

Bon Bonn has also insisted on establishing the new federal environment office in Berlin, even though the Communist states will then refuse to recognize it or have anything to do with it. And who are the great polluters of the Baltic? The East Germans and the Poles.

The "success" of the second phase of Brandt's Ostpolitik clearly will depend on how much money he is prepared to shell out. His finance minister and most likely successor, Helmut Schmidt, has been opposed to large outlays on both political and economic grounds.

Debatable Success

With the debatable successes of the first phase now behind, Bonn is trying to make up its mind how to handle the second phase of the Ostpolitik. The tendencies still go in both directions, but there are increasing signs that the hardliners here may be in the ascendancy.

The result was that he was forced to eat crow. He went to Prague to sign a normalization pact after first swearing he never would until the legal aid smart was cleared up.

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The most recent came during the week-long visit of a high-powered Soviet delegation, which came here ready to offer big projects of economic cooperation but expecting Bonn to agree to concessionary interest rates. The West Germans still haven't made a formal decision on the latter, which would cost them billions in lost interest rates.

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Yet top cabinet officials such as Economics Minister Hans Friderichs continue to stress that any commercial deals with the Soviet Union must be arranged on commercial terms.

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INTERNATIONAL

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NEW YORK

Short Hair, Lingering Doubts

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT)—They approach the hair stylist's chair with trepidation. Most of them are tired of fussing with long hair, but prefer to have it cut off in easy stages. Once done, they worry about whether they look better or worse, younger or older. And often whether the loves in their lives will approve. Who, women? No, men. In the trend-setting barber shops around New York, short hair is back. It's not a return to the bootcamp scalping of the 1940s and '50s, but rather like the pre-Beatles, early '60s.

Ironically enough, the short-hair movement is being spearheaded by the generation that a few years ago detested teachers and parents to grow flowing locks. Now in their twenties, they pronounce that long hair is for the old, the creeps and the squares.

"I've worn my hair long since 1970," said Gary Palmer, who is majoring in economics at New York University and working as a part-time salesman at Gimbel's. "I got tired of it. In the places I hang out, the long hairs are beginning to look creepy. And once the jocks grew their hair, you know it's got to be wrong."

But the message is beginning to get through even to the athletes. Fran Tarkenton's Prince Valiant bangs have disappeared and, these days, the Minnesota Vikings' quarterback looks very much as he did at the beginning of his football career in the '60s. And, in the chair next to Gary Palmer's at the Saxon Barber shop in Bonwit's, a college football player was being shorn.

Platform Shoes

Jamie Torrance, a sophomore fullback on the University of Massachusetts team, who was wearing platform shoes with his jeans, sketched out the same on his campus.

"The professors have grown their hair, but long hair is beginning to go out with the students," he said. "It's either long hair and beards, or short hair and high heels."

Mr. Torrance recalled arguments at home when, as a 15-year-old, he let his hair grow.

Jerry De Canditis
... beforeDe Canditis
... after

"My mother fussed the most," he said, "but I figured it was my head and I could do what I want with it."

He admitted that his current haircut was, in part, to mollify the football coach. "He doesn't like the long hair. So you get it cut at the beginning of the season and let it grow all year." But his big sister, Diana, who came to meet him at the end of the barber-shop ordeal, was enthusiastic.

"Jamie, you look terrific," she said.

PARIS: A Critic Turns Filmmaker

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 23 (IHT)—The critic turned creator is apt to find himself up against the stubborn belief that all critics are creatively impotent (and therefore critics). In France such ex-critics as Jean-Luc Godard and Francois Truffaut have disproved the supposition as have Paul Lanzett, Frank Tuttle and Charles Baskett in the United States and K.A. Abbas in India.

Bertrand Tavernier is the latest example of a reviewer making a successful leap to movie making. His first film, "L'Horloger de Saint Paul" (at the Concorde-Pathe), is both a distinguished motion picture and a box-office hit.

Unlike many fledgling directors who want to be "authors," Tavernier knows that a scenario of substance is an asset to any film. He wisely chose a Georges Simenon novel as a springboard; in dramatizing it, he demonstrates his abilities as a director.

The protagonist is a likable, middle-aged codger, a watchmaker of Lyons, whose wife has run off with her lover and subsequently died. One morning he learns that his young son has committed a murder. The murder

Philippe Noiret
... in Tavernier film

is a ploy in charge of an airfield for amateur flyers. His offspring, inheriting his carefree ways, takes French leave from his military service when he learns that his best girl is about to elope with an American visitor. The second film directed by the young Jean-Marie Perier, this good-natured comedy has charm and a contagious sense of fun. Francois Perier is the dissipated parent and Jacques Dutronc is the soldier son.

"Blume in Love" (at the Marbeuf in English) is quite possibly one of the worst movies ever made. Certainly, it is among the most tiresome.

Blume is a Los Angeles lawyer whose wife divorces him when she finds him in the arms of his black secretary. Mrs. Blume then goes off to live with a hairy hippie from Texas and storms a paraphrase of Gershwin's "I Got Plenty of Nuttin'" on a guitar, smokes grass and lets her hair down. Amid some singularly dull philandering and while cavorting on her confessions to her psychiatrist, Blume wants his wife back. The Blumes really deserve each other, but their stupid exchanges should have been kept within the family. Here is a sample of the dialogue.

Blume: You're remarkable.

Mrs. Blume: You're not.

Blume: Where does that get us?

Mrs. Blume: Nowhere.

When the Blumes are not polluting Venice, Calif., with their presence, they are ruining the scenery in Venice, Italy. The most nauseous scene comes at their reunion in the Piazza San Marco as the grandstand band plays "Tristan and Isolde," one of the most brutal blows that romance has ever suffered. The Blumes are as ineffective a couple as have ever descended the screen, representing in themselves and in everything they do and say, in their "life style," as the horrid cliché has it, a devastating comment on the affluent society.

One has only sympathy for Susan Anspach and George Segal, who are called upon to impersonate this loathsome pair.

"Antoine et Sébastien" (at the Ermite) also concerns a father and son, though in this instance the two are firmly united. The father is an irresponsible, book-

Baron Rothschild Buys De Gaulle Pennant

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuters)—The Free French pennant flown by General Charles de Gaulle on his car from the time he arrived in England in 1940 to his departure for North Africa in 1942 was sold at Christie's in London for \$2472 today.

The pennant was bought by Baron Eric de Rothschild of Paris. The wife of De Gaulle's chauffeur had embroidered the Cross of Lorraine on the flag.

Dutch Committee Seeks Funds To Save Buried Roman Ship

WAMMERSDAM, The Netherlands, Jan. 22 (IHT)—A Roman ship that lay buried here for 20 centuries will be pounded back into a mud by construction piling drivers unless money is found soon to lift and restore the vessel. The 37-meter-long *Neelje Jacoba V* is a fifth and largest ship unearthed at the site after a dredging operation spotted wooden ribbing in 1971 as he was clearing the area for building project.

The fourth ship (all have been given the same name, but are numbered consecutively) was purchased by Rotterdam's Maritime Museum and will soon be on view there. *Neelje Jacoba V*, discovered in October, 1972, is considered the most important find at Zwammerdam, Prof. W. Glasbergen of the University of Amsterdam's Pre- and Proto-History Department is it "a showpiece of Roman shipbuilding." One of the ship's masts is of solid oak 24 meters long and nearly a meter broad. A eter-long wooden oar was found nearby.

Zwammerdam, 12 miles from Leiden, lies on the old Rhine; the marked the northernmost border and defense line of the Roman Empire. Pliny visited the region in A.D. 47. By the end of the 4th century, however, the Romans had relinquished this part of the Low Countries to the Franks.

Over the centuries the harbor apparently silted in and the river, however, the Romans had relinquished this part of the Low Countries to the Franks.

Now lies some 200 meters from the Rhine bank.

A Committee to Save the Zwammerdam Ship meets this week

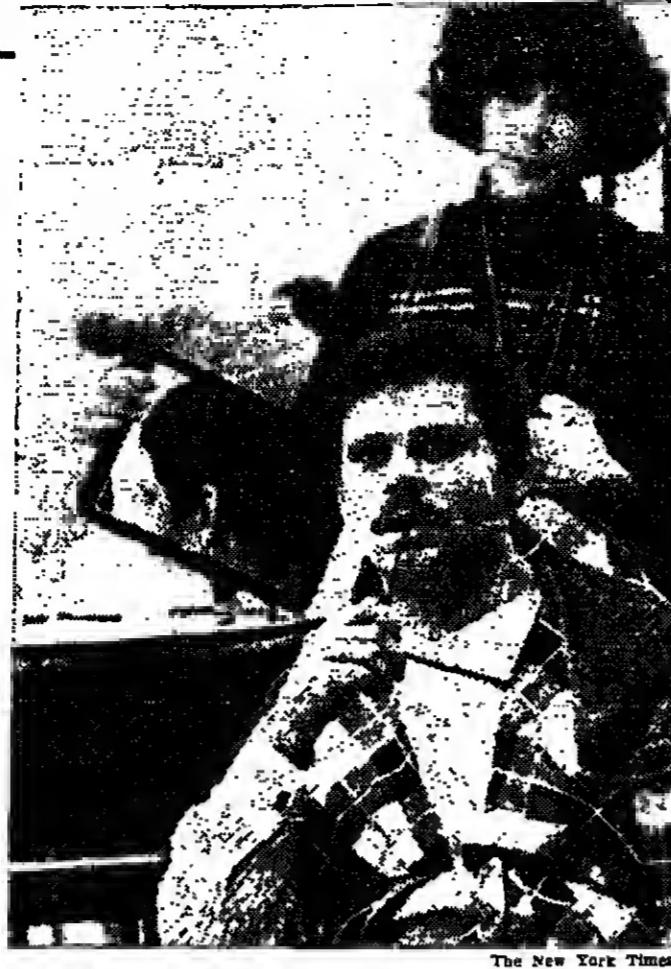
with government representatives and the shipyard site owner,

which is anxious to push ahead with the already long-

construction of a home for mentally retarded. It will take

to get the *Neelje Jacoba V* out of the ground and much more

we are

The New York Times
Gary Palmer after his trimming.

said. "Don't ever wear it long again."

Second Thoughts

Mr. Palmer, however, wasn't so sure about his own above-the-ears hairdo.

"I'll have to have a martini and think it over," he said, adding that he was concerned about whether girls would like the "conservative new me." And as far as getting rid of his mustache—"No way. Women would protest."

The most traumatic shearing of all was going on the other day at the Chambre for Men shop. Jerry De Canditis not only lost his shoulder-length brown hair, but his red soapstraw mustache.

"Gee, I don't know," he kept saying, fingering his naked upper lip. But after the receptionist and the shampoo girls gathered around with cries of, "Hey, you look handsome. You're getting kind of grungy with all that hair," Mr. De Canditis seemed encouraged.

Other Repairs

Other shops are reporting that the older man, who followed his son into long hair, is now giving up the curl at the back of his neck and his bushy sideburns.

"The gray ones look like they have cotton balls pasted on," a woman observer remarked.

At Jerry's barber shop at Bergdorf's, which caters to many middle-aged tycoons, the manager, Gigi Hernandez, explained that "they're doing it gradually."

"Take Mr. Iacocca (Lee A. Iacocca, president of the Ford Motor Company)—he used to wear his hair clipped up the back," he said. "Then he let it grow for months. Now he wants it short again." Although former Mayor John V. Lindsay's hair looks as long as ever, Mr. Hernandez said that Mary Lindsay complained that he'd scalped her husband after his last haircut.

Jackie Rogers, who employs Jason, one of the longest-haired barbers in town, at her shop, ticks off her customers who've cut their hair in the last year or so. Among them: Chester Weinberg, Bill Blass, Halston, the fashion designers; Robert Indiana, the

painter; Dr. John Converse, the plastic surgeon, and Wyatt Cooder, the writer.

The other morning, Sidney Barton, a real estate executive, was having his grayish hair trimmed by Jason. (Jason's looks reach his waist.)

"It used to be over my ears," Mr. Barton remarked. "I'm tired of fussing with it. I'm getting rid of the sideburns, too."

FLORENCE**The Politics of an Opera Season**

By William Weaver

FLORENCE (IHT)—The winter opera season opened at Florence's Teatro Comunale last weekend with a performance of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades."

The significance lay less in the performance (mediocre) than in the fact that it took place at all. The Comunale was to have opened its season on Dec. 14 with a revival of "Aida" conducted by Riccardo Muti. But some weeks before that date—after months of delay—the theater's administrative committee finally named a new artistic director. The choice was so unpopular that the orchestra, chorus, and other employees of the Comunale promptly went on strike.

The law governing Italian opera houses specifically states that the artistic director must be a musician of distinction. The Florence appointee, Carlo Marinelli, though a well-known discographer, hardly fills this requirement. Moreover, he is totally without practical experience in running a theater. Like the Comunale's general manager Marinelli is a purely political appointee. But in the theater, even members of his own party are opposed to his nomination. There is an unwritten, but all too binding agreement among the coalition parties, dividing up appointments to run Italian opera houses. Some theaters—like La Scala—are fortunate in having capable and distinguished leaders. Others, like the Comunale, are less lucky.

Riccardo Muti, one of Italy's most brilliant conductors, has allowed his contract with the Comunale to lapse; a great pity, because Muti had established an excellent rapport with the orchestra and had been responsible for some of the Comunale's finest achievements in recent years. But, as Muti says, politics should have no place in the running of an opera house. They are hard enough to handle anyway.

So what about the "Queen of Spades"? It started out at a disadvantage. The tenor who was to have sung Herman (or Ernani) in this Italian translation fell ill and a substitute was found only a few hours before curtain time. Under these circumstances, Nicola Taglieri—the replacement—did nobly, and was moving in the last act. But neither he nor the rest of the cast

was helped by the sluggish, uninflected conducting of Silvano Kurtz.

As the old countess, Magda Olivero gave her colleagues a lesson in how to hold the stage. Her half-whispered singing of the little "Gretry" aria in Act II was eerie and masterful. Alberto Fassini's staging and costumes and the sets by Pier Luigi Pizzi—originally created for the Teatro Verdi in Trieste—were generally acceptable.

The orchestra was warmly applauded, as much for its bold strike as for its fine playing. At the end of the first act there were shouts from the gallery calling for the general manager to resign. According to a handbill distributed by the theater workers' unions, the general manager has not been in the Comunale for three months. Apparently he has not been missed.

On the Arts Agenda

The Oslo Philharmonic, under Mstislav Rostropovich, will tour the western United States in late February and early March, giving a total of 24 concerts in 22 cities in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona.

Daniel Barenboim will conduct and Sheila Armstrong and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau will be the vocal soloists in four performances of Faure's Requiem, with the Orchestre de Paris and the Edinburgh Festival Chorus. The performances will be Jan. 29, 30 and Feb. 2 at the Theatre des

Champs-Elysees and Jan. 31 at the Theatre de la Ville in Paris. Schoenberg's "Transfigured Night" also is on the program.

Youth choruses from the United States as well as groups from 11 foreign countries will take place in the fourth Lincoln Center international choral festival, beginning April 18, in New York. Prior to the festival, the 11 foreign groups will tour 100 colleges in 23 states. In addition to Latin American choirs, groups from Austria, Hungary, Japan, Liberia, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia will participate.

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Concern about the economic ramifications of Taiwan's international political problems appears manifestly misplaced. Taiwan's share of world trade continues to increase steadily.

Moreover, the mood in Taipei is optimistic, as evidenced by the fact that construction is booming.

Those familiar with Continental Bank's policy of focusing on key world markets will not be surprised to learn that Continental has been active in Taiwan for over a decade. Continental was initially represented through correspondent banks, then—growing with Taiwan—added an affiliate and a representative office. In January of 1973, because of Taiwan's predictable increasing importance in the world business community, Continental Bank opened a full service branch at 62 Nanking East Road, Section 2, Taipei, Taiwan.

Talk to Continental's people in Taipei. Or, in Frankfurt. Or, in London. Or, in any financial community in the world where things are happening.

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John Wiley & Sons

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973-74		Stocks and Div In S			Sis. 100s.			Net High Low Last Chg			1970-74		Stocks and Div In S			Sis. 100s.			Net High Low Last Chg			
		P/E			High	Low	Last	Chg	P/E				P/E			High	Low	Last	Chg			
80%	47%	AbbfI	B	1.20	16	50	52%	50%	50%	+4	7%		10%	6%	BunkfR	.40	4	16	7%	7%	+1%	%
81%	23%	ACF	I	Ind.2.40	13	7	50%	50%	50%	+7	+1%		34	10%	Bunk	p/50		14	10%	10%	+1%	%
77%	14%	AcmeClev	I	1	7	10%	12%	12%	-1%	-1%		20%	21%	Burl	Ind.1.40	7	91	21%	22	+2%	1%	
80%	3%	AdmDg	D	.04	6	4	5	5	5	+4		45%	45%	BurlN	Ind.1.30	10	25	45%	45%	+1%	45%	
105%	71%	ADME	I	1.20e	1	30	10%	10%	10%	+10%	+1%		8%	7%	BurIN	p/55		30	7%	7%	+1%	1%
						10%	10%	10%	10%	10%			25%	25%	BurND	.74	10	24	22%	22%	+2%	22%
						10%	10%	10%	10%	10%			25%	25%	BurND	.74	10	24	22%	22%	+2%	22%

-1973-74		Stocks End		P/E		1973		1974		Per			
High	Low	Div.	In S	P/E		1973	High	Low	Last	Chg	1974		
94	7	Dor-M	1.136	36	8	7%	6	+ 1/2	154	6%	Hemond	.40	
161	41/2	Dor-Luf	.12	7	9	44%	41/2	+ 1/2	156	5%	Hendrie	.58	
27%	17/4	Dorri-Ny	.48	13	45	211%	20%	+ 1/2	24%	14%	Handy-H	.72	
24%	10	Doric Co.	.32	5	1	10%	10/2	131%	+ 1/2	604	35%	HanesCo.	.60
16/4	9/4	Dorr-Diliver	9	11	7	7	7	+ 1/2	25/4	16	Harcourt	1	
12%	31/4	Dorsey	.18	6	29	6	5%	6	+ 1/2	22	5%	Hardees	.16
55	26/4	Dover	1.04	8	36	32%	25	321%	+ 1/2	37/4	19%	Hershey	.40

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1974

Page 9

Franc Float Temporary, Paris Insists**Monetary Union Still Goal, Giscard Says**(Continued from Page 1)
wise the switch to a float will have been meaningless," one banker observed.

It was exactly to preserve its \$8 billion of reserves that the government temporarily abandoned its obligation to support the value of the franc against the other European currencies of the joint float.

Borrowing Planned

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also told the National Assembly that the government would not use these reserves to bring its international accounts—which are expected to be around 24 billion francs (about \$1.6 billion) in the red this year—back into balance.

Instead, France will follow the example of Britain, Italy and Denmark and borrow heavily in the international capital market. These artificially induced inflows of dollars will offset the deficit and will help pay the nation's soaring oil bill, which the minister has estimated will rise to 45 billion francs this year from 45 billion francs last year.

He said that the government's domestic economic policy will be geared to increasing exports and employment, strict monetary and budgetary control to defend the franc, and an intensified struggle against rising prices, which will be exacerbated by the franc's decline in value, which will drive up the cost of raw materials and other imports.

Elsewhere in Europe, official exchange markets, which had mostly remained shut yesterday to give governments a chance to evaluate the impact of the French decision, reopened today without much ado.

Reflecting the relative calm on the foreign exchange markets, the price of gold retreated from the record high set yesterday. It closed down 50 cents in Zurich, at \$163 an ounce, while in London the afternoon fixing price was set at \$137.40, down 85 cents.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar were:

Jan. 22, 1974

Rate per £1. 2.154 2.1724 -16.30
Belg Fr 1.11. 43.95 43.98 +3.55
Bel Fr 1.11. 43.565 43.98 +3.55
Deutsche mark 1.2802 1.2847 +13.46
Danish kroner 1.2802 1.2847 +1.91
Pound sterling 1.2715 1.2715 +0.00
Fr 27.1.11. 8.32 8.378 +0.00
Fr 1.1.11. 1.203 1.203 -1.84
G. 1.1.11. 1.119 1.119 +0.15

French pound 1.20 1.20 +0.00

Lira 1.1.11. 692.0 692.5 +0.00

Lira 1.1.11. 671.0 669.0 -13.00

Peso 1.1.11. 20.125 20.125 +0.00

Schilling 1.1.11. 20.125 20.125 +0.00

Sw. krona 4.8582 4.8586 -0.00

Swiss francs 3.408 3.4073 +1.00

Yen 1.1.11. 306.0 304.75 +0.00

* Calculated after the latest revision of central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotes in New York.

At. Pre. = commercial.

Euro Is Worth...Jan. 22, 1974
As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, 100 francs today worth:D. 1.20835 Belgian F. 47.61613
French F. 5.61620 Krone 7.62227
F. 1.05106 Irish £ 3.27423
F. 1.05106 Italian L. 1.07172
Guiders 3.27423 U.S. \$1.07172**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Shell to Drill in North Sea**

Shell U.K. Exploration & Production Ltd. is preparing the first extended search for oil and gas in the "most exposed" area yet explored in British waters. The operation will be carried out by the Ocean Voyager, a new drilling unit stationed west of the Shetland and Orkney Islands.

The Ocean Voyager will drill a well in the southwest sector of block 205/21, which is 11 miles long by seven miles wide and located 75 miles northwest of Kirkwall, the main town in the Orkneys. Shell says drilling will begin as soon as weather permits. The program is the first winter drilling in this area of the Atlantic and signals the start of extensive exploration of a sector regarded as of "very considerable potential importance."

French Auto Imports Decline

Foreign penetration of the French auto market in November 1973 declined to 20 percent from 20.5 percent a year earlier, the Auto Importer Association reports. Registration of new passenger and commercial vehicles amounted to 164,097 units, including 32,872 foreign models, up from 158,529 and 32,662 units respectively in November 1972. Overall registration during the first 11 months of 1973 totaled 1,632,347 units, up from 1,501,306 units a year earlier. Of this total, for-

sign models accounted for 20.9 percent, or 338,805 units, compared with 20.7 percent and 310,877 units in the first 11 months of 1972. Fiat models headed the list of new foreign registrations during the first 11 months of last year with Ford second and Volkswagen third.

Nissan Plans Saudi Truck Factory

Nissan Motor Co. will send a team to Saudi Arabia early next month for detailed negotiations on the establishment of a joint truck production venture there. The company says it has applied for official clearance to establish the venture jointly with Saudi Arabia's Siraj H. Zahran & Co., which acts as its sales agent. Nissan's engineering director, Ryuzo Yamada, will head the team, and is expected to finalize the project during his stay. The proposals call for the assembly of small trucks, but production capacity of the plant and the start-up date have yet to be decided, the company says.

Kawasaki to Build Nebraska Plant

Kawasaki Heavy Industries of Japan, will build a \$30-million motorcycle manufacturing plant in Lincoln, Nebraska, over the next three years. This will be Kawasaki's first manufacturing plant in the United States. The plant will produce 100,000 motorcycles a year and employ over 1,000 workers. It will begin operations in October 1974.

Rise Is Biggest in 26 Years

By Peter Milus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WPB).

The cost of living rose another 0.5 percent last month and 8.8 percent in all of 1973, the most in any year in more than a quarter

of a century, the Labor Department said today.

About half of the yearly increase, the greatest since 1947, occurred in the grocery store. Supermarket prices, which make up about a sixth of living costs,

rose 32.1 percent for the year. Another 10 percent of the yearly increase was due to fuel prices.

Grocery store prices went up only 0.3 percent last month after seasonal adjustment, but gasoline and motor oil prices rose 3.9 percent and fuel oil and coal 11 percent. Gasoline prices went up 18.8 percent in all of 1973, and fuel oil and coal prices 44.7 percent.

The Labor Department said the price of regular gasoline averaged 43.7 cents a gallon last month, up 4.8 percent from November. Premium gasoline cost an average of 47.3 cents a gallon, up 4.1 percent.

In another report, the department said that the purchasing power of an average hour's earnings rose 0.3 percent in December, seasonally adjusted. But that purchasing power declined 1.9 percent in all of last year, as prices rose faster than wages.

Average weekly earnings declined 0.1 percent in purchasing power in December. The reason was that, while hourly earnings went up, the average work week declined, in part possibly because factories stopped working so much overtime.

The inflation rate for the month was 0.5 percent after seasonal adjustment. It was 0.7 percent before.

The adjusted rate was more moderate than the 0.8 percent recorded in both October and November. The moderation was due to a slackening in the rate of rise for food. Grocery store prices rose a seasonally-adjusted 1.3 percent in November, and only 0.3 percent last month.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, noted that seasonally-adjusted meat, poultry and fish prices have declined in each of the last three months. They fell 0.8 percent last month, but they are still 24.4 percent higher than a year ago.

The department said prices of all commodities other than food rose an adjusted 0.7 percent in December, the same as in November. That is the most they rose in any month last year. Fuel prices forced this nonfood average upward.

The cost of services, which the department does not adjust seasonally, and which make up about a third of the cost of living, rose 0.6 percent in December. Rising mortgage interest and utility rates and public transportation fares were among the reasons.

For 1973 as a whole, nonfood commodities rose 5 percent in price, and services 6.2 percent.

German Prices Soar

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).—The West German index of wholesale prices showed a record 9.3 percent year-to-year rise in December, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

The month-to-month rise from November was 1.5 percent.

The statistics office said the average index for 1973 was 8.2 percent above that of the previous year.

It commented that prices of light heating oil had risen 20 percent from November and 140 percent from December, 1972, scrap metal 18 percent and 54 percent respectively, and nonferrous metal 14 percent and 67 percent.

Japan Index Up

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale price index (1970 equals 100) was at 138.4 in the first 10 days of January, up 2.4 percent from the preceding 10-day period and up 31.6 percent from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan announced today.

The year-to-year gain was the highest since October 1951, during the Korean war.

Central bank officials predicted the growth rate for all of January will be about 6 percent from December because of higher oil prices and also because of the yen's decline on the Tokyo foreign-exchange market.

Japan Oil Imports Up 5.4%, Spark Questions on 'Crisis'

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).—Japan's crude oil imports in December totaled 25.3 million kiloliters on customs clearance basis, up 5.4 percent from November and up 0.9 percent from a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today. A controversy over the "oil crisis" immediately arose as a result of the higher-than-expected import total.

The December oil imports were valued at \$800 million, or \$5.02 a barrel, up 9.4 percent from a year earlier. The import total exceeded the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's original projection of imports totaling 22.7 million kiloliters in December and a later revision which put the expected total at 24 million kiloliters.

In contrast to the 26.3 million kiloliter import total the Petroleum Association of Japan announced that domestic shipments of oil products totaled 23.9 million kiloliters in December, down 8.9 percent from a year earlier. There was no immediate explanation for the decline.

Japanese press reports seized on the discrepancy between imports and domestic shipments to charge that Japan's oil crisis had been stage-managed. This provoked scare buying of a wide range of commodities and allowed numerous companies to increase the prices of their goods unnecessarily, the press said.

Spain Sets Peseta Floating

MADRID, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Spain today floated the peseta, cutting it off from the dollar to which it had been closely linked and allowing it to find its own level in foreign markets.

Bankers reported the dollar rose from 58.60 to 59.15 pesetas before the Bank of Spain sold \$12 million to slow the rise. At close the rate was 59.125.

One result of a de facto devaluation of the peseta would be cheaper holidays for estimated 34 million foreign tourists who will visit Spain this year.

Pegged to the dollar at around

Government sources said this was hurting Spanish exports to Europe, and that they expected the float to bring the peseta down by several percentage points.

Announcing the float, the government said the peseta must find a median course against the average of all world currencies of 18.9 percent since last July.

The department said this is more moderate than the 0.8 percent recorded in both October and November. The moderation was due to a slackening in the rate of rise for food: Grocery store prices rose a seasonally-adjusted 1.3 percent in November, and only 0.3 percent last month.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, noted that seasonally-adjusted meat, poultry and fish prices have declined in each of the last three months. They fell 0.8 percent last month, but they are still 24.4 percent higher than a year ago.

The department said prices of all commodities other than food rose an adjusted 0.7 percent in December, the same as in November. That is the most they rose in any month last year. Fuel prices forced this nonfood average upward.

The cost of services, which the department does not adjust seasonally, and which make up about a third of the cost of living, rose 0.6 percent in December. Rising mortgage interest and utility rates and public transportation fares were among the reasons.

For 1973 as a whole, nonfood commodities rose 5 percent in price, and services 6.2 percent.

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8 Munich 80, Germany

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).—Investors from abroad are buying into the U.S. economy at a record pace, purchasing everything from farmland to fishing fleets, taking over well-known corporations through stock purchases and setting up new plants to produce a variety of goods.

Not surprisingly, this surge of foreign investment is triggering a defensive reaction in Washington. At least three congressional committees are planning to investigate the trend and consider whether the United States needs new laws to cope with it. One panel starts hearings today. The White House, eager to head off any stiff new controls over foreign investment, is mobilizing to fight for a continued "open door" policy.

Some politicians and business men are growing worried about the trend. Congressmen are getting complaints from the voters back home who either resent the alien "invasion" in general or feel that their own jobs or businesses are threatened.

Tomorrow, Peter Flanigan, a presidential assistant, is scheduled to present the administration's views at a hearing called by a Senate banking subcommittee.

The Nixon administration maintains a friendly view toward foreign investment. Since last July, Mr. Flanigan has had a special interagency task force gathering information on the growth of investment from abroad and its effects on the economy. At the Senate hearing, he is likely to cite the task-force's intent to show that foreign investment increases employment and incomes and aids the balance of payments.

More fundamentally, the administration argued that the United States cannot close the door on foreigners and still expect U.S. corporations to be welcomed around the world. "We have much more at stake abroad" than foreigners do here, notes John Niehuis, head of the interagency task force. U.S. direct investment abroad at the end of

1972 totaled \$94 billion, six times the foreign investment in America.

The congressional hearings planned are largely investigatory to examine the foreign-investment trend, its impact and U.S. policy toward it. But they also will consider bills to limit or

monitor more closely the investment from abroad.

Rep. John D. Dingell, D. Mich., has introduced the most restrictive bill, a measure to prohibit foreign ownership of more than 5 percent of any U.S. corporation's voting stock. An aide says the bill is intended to stimulate discussion—even Rep. Dent is not sure that such a severe limit is necessary.

Another bill, introduced by Rep. John E. Moss, D. Calif., would bar foreign ownership of more than 10 percent of the stock of any oil company, coal concern, electric utility or other energy producer as well as of any firm that gets 20 percent or more of its revenues from defense business. Rep. Moss says he is concerned about national security.

Reports of Japanese agricultural purchases have prompted John C. Culver, D. Iowa, to introduce a congressional resolution and to start hearings today by the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the subject.

The drop was the biggest since new orders fell by 8.2 percent in July, 1972.

Durable goods shipments fell \$1.25 billion, or 3 percent, to \$40.54 billion, the biggest decline since the 4.9 percent drop in October, 1970.

Unfilled orders, however, rose 0.9 percent to \$10.13 billion. The bulk of the decline was centered in the transportation equipment sector, where new orders plunged 18.9 percent or \$2.19 billion, to \$9.38 billion.

The surge of foreign investment "raises many troubling questions," Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D. Hawaii, acknowledges, but it would be "premature" to restrict it, he thinks. Instead, he has introduced a bill calling for a massive two-year study of foreign investment needed to formulate a coherent national policy."

After Sadat Hint on Oil Embargo**U.S. Stock Prices Surge, Airlines Star**

NEW YORK, Jan. 2

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973-74 Stocks end										1973-74 Stocks end										1973-74 Stocks end													
High	Low	Div	In \$	P/E	\$1s	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div	In \$	\$1s	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div	In \$	P/E	\$1s	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg		
264	8's AAR Cp .05s	7	8	114	11	11	-1	-1	-1	-1	19	3	Hannafin .32	5	2	35	34	34	34	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
122	4's AbrdnM .20s	4	7	6	5	5	+1	+1	+1	+1	124	4	Hanov Pan .21	21	21	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
324	14's Acme Ind	9	20	15	15	15	+1	+1	+1	+1	132	4	Harley-Davidson .20	20	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
211	3's Action Ind	4	10	35	35	35	+1	+1	+1	+1	142	4	Harver Strs .4	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
18	3's Action Ind	4	10	35	35	35	+1	+1	+1	+1	152	4	Hastings Corp .24	4	2	2	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
54	7's Action Ind	6	25	25	25	25	+1	+1	+1	+1	162	4	Hayden Corp .20	20	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
212	1's Action Ind	21	21	21	21	21	+1	+1	+1	+1	172	4	Hendrick Inst .15	5	5	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
132	9's Adobe Off P	17	15	15	15	15	+1	+1	+1	+1	182	4	Helm Int'l .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
512	11's AEP Gas P	4	3	3	2	2	+1	+1	+1	+1	192	4	Hiltz Shear .12s	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
712	12's AEP Gas P	6	6	6	6	6	+1	+1	+1	+1	202	4	Hightower Corp .15	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
342	13's AEP Gas P	5	20	15	15	15	+1	+1	+1	+1	212	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
102	14's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	222	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
182	15's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	232	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
212	16's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	242	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
222	17's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	252	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
232	18's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	262	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
242	19's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	272	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
252	20's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	282	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
262	21's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	292	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
272	22's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	302	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
282	23's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	312	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
292	24's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	322	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
302	25's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	332	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
312	26's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	342	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
322	27's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	352	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
332	28's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	362	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
342	29's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	372	4	Hillman Ind .15s	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
352	30's AEP Gas P	4	10	10	10	10	+1	+1	+1	+1	382	4	Hillman																				

Henry Aaron: A \$1-Million Ballplayer

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).—In the downstairs room at Jimmy's Restaurant yesterday, Henry Aaron sat at a small table with his bride Bilye as the man from Magnavox addressed the news conference.

"We're happy to announce," the man said, "a long-term comprehensive association with Henry Aaron that will mean \$1 million to him over a period of the next five years."

Henry Aaron didn't even blink. Didn't even smile. He displayed the same cool composure that has typified his baseball career. On each of his 713 home runs, he's trotted around the bases without any obvious emotion, his arms swinging high behind him, his face a mask. But somewhere inside, a flame was blazing, a flame that has driven him to within two home runs of breaking Babe Ruth's record of 714, a flame that finally has assured him recognition and retribution for all those seasons he labored in relative obscurity. When his association with the William Morris Agency was announced several months ago, it was predicted that in two years he would earn \$2 million for sources outside baseball. Here was half of it in one deal, even if it was spread over five years. Without a blink, without a smile, Henry Aaron was taking it in stride. And in style. Gray flannel pinstriped suit. Gray shirt. Gray tie with soft blue and pink designs. The corporate home run hitter. But in his role as an ambassador for Magnavox, the Hall of Fame will have to wait for his artifacts. The electronic firm has purchased not only the bats and baseballs involved in his 714th and 715th home runs but also the uniforms he'll wear. Traditionalists will assume that Henry Aaron has sold out baseball for business. Not really. It's just the flame within him flared for all to see.

Without Flame

"People don't know the details," he was saying now. "They sent a lot of mementoes to Cooperstown but they were swept under the rug."

When he became the first player with 500 or more homes to also accumulate 3,000 hits, his bat and ball were shipped to Cooperstown.

The next year, when the Hall of Fame booklet came out, he continued, "there wasn't anything in it about my bat. I asked why and I was told that if you were an active player, they didn't put you in. Just the oldtimers. But there was something in it about one of Willie Mays' bats. There was something in it about Mickey Mantle and Don Drysdale and they'd just retired."

Henry Aaron is sensitive to the baseball establishment.

When he hit his 700th home run last season, he complained that commissioner Bowie Kuhn hadn't sent him a congratulatory telegram. Now he's complaining about how Cooperstown once snubbed him.

"When the Magnavox people asked about the bats and balls, I didn't think of the Hall of Fame," he said. "But they're just on loan to Magnavox anyway. After five years, if I want to give 'em to the Hall of Fame, I probably will anyway. That booklet thing is over with. They told me they'd correct it and they did. I don't believe in holding grudges."

But as he approached his 20th season, the Braves, not Magnavox, have turned his pursuit of the record into showbiz instead of baseball.

"I would like the 714th and 715th home runs to be in Atlanta," he said. "According to our schedule, if the San Diego team stays in San Diego, we play three games in Cincinnati before our home opener. I've talked it over with Bill Bartholomay, our club president, and I think I'll play the second game in Cincinnati and sit out the other two."

The Braves open there on Thursday, April 4, then play on Saturday and Sunday before returning to Atlanta for 11 consecutive games.

"They don't need me in Cincinnati to sell out their opener," he said. "But they might need me to sell tickets for Saturday's game."

Henry Aaron isn't appearing in a concert. He's a member of a competitive baseball team. In their concatenation on the home run record, he and the Braves' owner appear to have forgotten the integrity of the situation. If the Braves adhere to the competitive mandate of putting their best lineup on the field, it's imperative that Aaron, 40, play in the opener, assuming he's healthy. With a day off Friday, he would be rested for Saturday's and Sunday's games, although a rest on Sunday would be understandable, with 11 games in 11 days at Atlanta awaiting him.

By the showbiz reasoning, Eddie Mathews, the Braves' manager, would ignore Aaron if a right-handed pinch-hitter is demanded.

Another factor is that rivals of the Reds in the National League West would prefer to have Henry Aaron in the lineup. To them, a Reds' defeat early in the season is as important as one late in the season. The hometown drama, box office, of the home run record is not more important than the integrity of the permanent race. The site of the memorable home runs should be an accident, not an arrangement.

The next thing you know, Henry Aaron's home runs will be seen only on TV sets made by Magnavox.

Players Have Salary Guidelines

Arbitration Makes Baseball's Vassals Restless

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Something decided like a revolution is brewing in the slave quarters where the menials of the baseball establishment are loading up for the industry's first round of contract negotiations involving impartial arbitration of salary disputes. Though their owners don't know it, the peons have already got together and armed themselves with a weapon the owners hoped to keep out of their hands—exact knowledge of how much money other players with comparable ability and ex-

perience are getting from other employers. Thus informed, a shortstop batting .275 will have for the first time a reliable guide as to how much he ought to get, and can decide whether to take his case to arbitration.

Obviously, comparables salaries must be one of the major criteria by which an arbitrator will decide a case. When arbitration procedures were set up, the owners agreed to have accountants list players by name, position, years of service, playing records and 1973 salaries. These data would be given to the arbitrator but, clinging to the old fiction that

wages are a secret the clubs keep even from one another, the owners have refused to give the same information to the Players' Association.

Insisting that one side may not submit secret evidence to any court in any dispute, the players have filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board, but they are not waiting for a decision from Washington. Instead, the association is collecting the information from its membership and will turn it over to the arbitrator and the employer in each case. Meanwhile, players won't be allowed to go on random fishing expeditions, but one trying to decide whether to seek arbitration can get the comparative figures he needs.

Spring Arbitration

Thus the clubs are fighting for an advantage they have already lost—the player's ignorance of his true value. Nobody knows how many cases will go to arbitration this winter. Under the new rules, contracts had to be sent out by Dec. 20 (it used to be Jan. 15), and the arbitration period is Feb. 1 through Feb. 11. Fourteen arbitrators have been selected in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York and each will stand by for three days during that period. That makes judges available for 42 man days.

It is "either or" arbitration. That is, if the player demands \$30,000 and the employer offers \$25,000, the arbitrator must choose one of these figures, not \$27,500. The well-advised player will not make an outrageous demand, because that would invite the arbitrator to accept the employer's figure. Even an owner or general manager should be able to read the opposite side of the coin.

There is, though, nothing to prevent either side from naming a ridiculous figure at the outset. They can haggle all like they did until just before they go into arbitration. Then they exchange final figures and only those are considered by the arbitrator.

All this is covered in the basic agreement reached a year ago, but another aspect of the agreement has been reopened recently. The compensation dispute is still left for conduct on the field. After the league president is the final authority, but he is bound by rules of fair play, like giving fair notice to the accused, letting him be represented by counsel in an appeal, etc.

Last summer, Tim Foll of Mount Pleasant, a 26-year-old defenseman, was fined and Johnny Beach of Cincinnati were fined and suspended for bumping bellies with umpires. They appealed, and Club Foll, the appellate judge, upheld Club Foll, the president of the National League. However, according to the Players' Association, he ignored the rules of procedure, and on that ground the players have reopened the whole question of the president's authority in this area.

Coddie Charlie

Two other grievances have just been through arbitration and decisions are due from Gabriel Alexander of Detroit. As arbitrator, Alexander heard about Bobby Tolan's two times and ultimate suspension by the Cincinnati Reds and also about Larry Brown's sapphire ring.

Larry Brown used to play ball in a high-risk area; he was like Mike Andrews, a second baseman with the Oakland Athletics. Fairly early in the 1972 season, he was injured on the field. On the disabled list for the rest of the year, he received the salary he was entitled to and also the share of World Series swag for which he qualified.

Rules say that in addition to cash, World Series players are to receive a "suitable memento" worth at least \$300, but owners like Oakland's Charlie Finley don't cut corners. Each of Charlie's 1972 world champions got a \$1,500 diamond ring, except Larry Brown. He got a synthetic sapphire appraised by a jeweler at \$302. He protested to Finley.

"So were Reggie Jackson and Darold Knowles," Brown said. "They got diamonds."

"Son," Charlie said, "I have two things to say to you. First, never look a gift horse in the mouth. Second, you are unconditionally released."

Coddie is the word for Charlie.

The Scoreboard

AUTO RACING—At Christchurch, New Zealand, John McCormick of Australia led home a depleted field to win the 1973 Formula One Grand Prix. In successive time and move into second place in the Trans Am series McCormick, the European champion, drove his Elfin-Espen round the 2.1-mile circuit at more than 115 miles an hour as eight of the 18 starters retired with mechanical trouble or punctures. Tedd Pickett of Bellmunt, Ontario, and Tom Coughlin of Endicott, Chevron 84-24, came home third—but both were well back after pit stops to change punctured tires.

NHL Scoring

Carlson, Toronto 21 45 38
Harrison, Minn. 21 45 34
Hodge, Boston 21 45 32
Martin, Buff. 21 45 31
Nestoroff, Minn. 10 41 51
Robert, Buff. 14 34 49
Park, Rangers 14 35 39
Ulman, Toronto 17 32 48
Lamare, Montreal 17 32 48

WHA Scoring

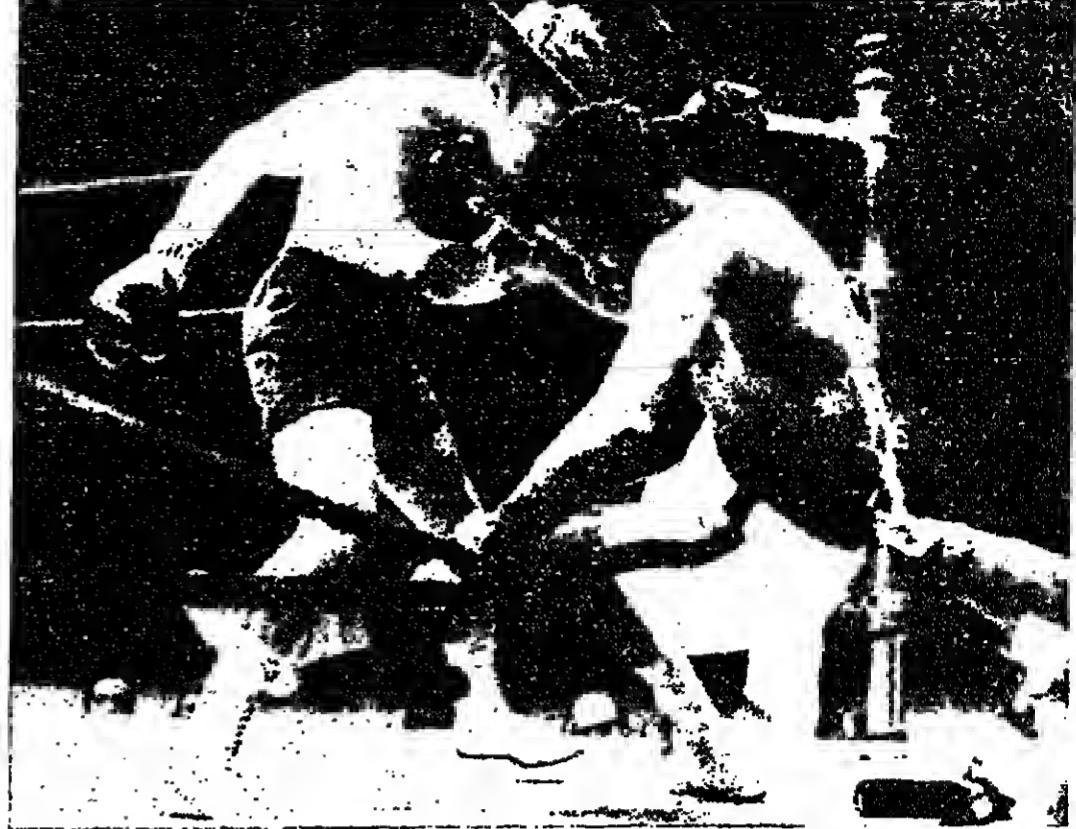
Carlson, Toronto 21 45 38
Harrison, Minn. 21 45 34
Hodge, Boston 21 45 32
Martin, Buff. 21 45 31
Cimino, Edm. 21 45 31
Gardiner, Minn. 20 32 42
Lamare, Van. 17 32 48
Ruck, Whalers 14 32 38

Seeds Hurt 1st Round Of Tennis

Nastase Is Out With an Injury

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 (UPI).—The \$100,000 U.S. pro tennis championships lost eight seeded players by withdrawal and four others by defeats yesterday.

The Nastase of Romania, seed-



WHAT'S IN A NAME?—John L. Sullivan, weighing 40 pounds less than the former heavyweight champion of the same name, makes an impressive New York debut by scoring a fifth-round knockout over Dino Del Cid of Panama. Sullivan, 158, is undefeated.

Ali's Hands Are a Delicate Issue

By Gerald Eskenazi

DEER LAKE, Pa., Jan. 22 (NYT).—Every day since last October, an oversized jar of Therapin is opened over Muhammad Ali's right hand.

Martin Fernberger, co-tournament director, said, "There was a measure of irresponsibility" in the failure of some players to notify WCT about their injuries.

A spokesman for WCT said the organization received signed medical releases from only two players before the tournament—Newcombe and Jeri Hrebek of Czechoslovakia. He said the other withdraws would be investigated.

George Gover, 24-year-old

Przemek, eliminated Pilat, 6-4,

4-4, in the second round; he

had biffs in the first round. Ries-

man lost to South African Fred

McMillan, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, Gorman

lost to Australian Ross Case, 6-4,

6-4, 6-4, and Pilat lost to Bob

Bothwell, South Africa, 6-2, 7-5.

The six other seeded players who withdrew, and the reasons

they gave:

Manuel Orantes of Spain, bad

back; Jim Gibson of Spain; Jan

Huk, Czechoslovakia, teeth

problems; Erik Van Dillen, U.S.

examinations at the University

of Southern California, and Char-

lie Pasarell, Puerto Rico, pulled

hamstring muscle.

Sixth-seeded Rod Laver of Aus-

tralia and eighth-seeded Arthur

Ashe of the United States were

extended in winning. Laver de-

feated Modesto Vasquez of Brazil,

6-3, 6-2, 6-2, and Ashe won a

two-hour battle from Frenchman

Jan Chambreau, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

Other seeded players to survive

yesterday—mostly from winning

the defaulted matches—were

American Stan Smith, Jan Kodes

of Czechoslovakia, Britain's Roger

Taylor, Adriano Panatto of Italy

and Sweden's Bjorn Borg.

American Cliff Richey ousted

Australian Phil Dent, 6-2, 5-7,

6-4.

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that the clubs are fighting for

an advantage they have already

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Observer

It's Superhenry!

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Is there anything Henry Kissinger cannot do? Several things, according to his agent, Rollie Whipple, who is in charge of booking Kissinger around the world.

"Here, for example," Whipple told an interviewer the other day, "is the prime minister of a very famous country—I don't want to mention any names—and he wants Henry to appear in his country in early March and play Beethoven's 'Moonlight Sonata' on the bassoon."

"Kissinger can't play the bassoon," said the interviewer.

"Of course, he can play the bassoon," said the agent. "But he can't play the 'Moonlight Sonata' on the bassoon."

But he could certainly learn it, the interviewer suggested.

"Learn it?" asked the agent. "Sure he can learn it, but when is he going to get the time? I've got him booked into Syria to make peace most of next week. He'll be flying back and forth between Damascus, Tel Aviv and one or two places, maybe down on the Persian Gulf for appearances with a number of world-famous kings and sheikhs. The only time he'd have to practice the sonata on the bassoon would be on the airplane, and I'm afraid if he was taking in breath when the plane hit an air pocket he might inhale the bassoon reed."

The interviewer agreed that this would be calamitous since it was well known that the Middle East had not a single doctor who could perform the difficult resection, or surgical removal of an inflated bassoon reed.

"No problem there," Eddo," said Whipple. "Henry can perform the surgery, but he hates to operate on himself when he is busy making peace. It spoils his concentration."

The interviewer asked whether it was true that Kissinger had agreed to make peace in Ireland between Protestants and Catholics



Baker

as soon as he had finished making peace in the Middle East.

"We've got a lot of requests for Henry to make peace here, make peace there," said Whipple, "but, frankly, Henry worries about getting paid if he repeats himself too often."

Did Kissinger miss the cold war?

"I'm sorry," said Whipple, "one day last fall I walked into this office and there sits Henry, right over there at that desk, and he is crying like a baby. 'What are you crying about, Henry?' I ask him. And you know what he says? He says, 'Rollie, I am crying because there are no more cold wars for me to end!'"

But surely, the interviewer suggested, with Kissinger's demonstrated ability to do anything he set his mind to, there must be many tantalizing requests for him to do fascinating work.

"All small-bore stuff," Whipple said. "Here, for example, is a well-known Latin-American dictator who has been, absolutely correctly as a matter of fact, that Henry is the best carver of roast leg of lamb in the Western Hemisphere. The dictator has never been able to carve leg of lamb, he makes such a mess of it that everybody at the table laughs."

And he wants Kissinger to give him carving lessons? asked the interviewer.

"If Henry doesn't," said Whipple, "the dictator will probably be overthrown."

Would Kissinger agree to save the dictator?

"Henry is talking about a vacation," said Whipple.

"I suppose he's talking about how relaxing it would be to climb Mount Everest," said the interviewer.

"Either that," said the agent, "or he'd like to get his old chess eye back by whipping Bobby Fischer a few games at the chess board."

Whipple's phone rang. "Nurse?" he asked. "You want to know if Henry will dance Nurse's role in 'Swan Lake'?"

Sure Henry can dance it, but I don't know whether he can fit it in...

Well, for one thing, he's

dun in China to teach Mao Tse-tung how to swim the butterfly stroke..."

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Robert Stéphane
(dark
glasses) with
cannon brought
up from a Dutch
man-of-war.

**The Buz Sawyer
Of Underwater
Archaeology**

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (UPI)—Treasures of silver, silk and spices were carried over the keels of the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (the United East India Company) in the 1800s, from exotic places like Canton and Batavia. Most of the ships made it, past the Horn and past the treacherous Shetland coast to such Low Country ports as Amsterdam and Antwerp, to the delight of shippers and skippers.

Some, to the delight of underwater archaeologists some 300 years later, didn't make it.

"When we locate and excavate a documented wreck, we find a time capsule," said Robert Stéphane, one of Belgium's leading underwater explorers. "From historical records we have the day, the month and the year of a given shipwreck," said Mr. Stéphane. "With some luck we are able to reconstruct and bring to the surface a raw slice of life, as it was that very day, that very month, that year."

Waiting for new assignments off Portugal and England, Mr. Stéphane is working on his 13th book on underwater exploration and excavation (working title: "Le Trésor qui Venait du Frédéric"). He prefers not to talk about the projects ahead: "If you don't mind," he said. "I'd rather comment on the things I have done than the things I hope to do."

Mr. Stéphane, now 40, was studying political science at the University of Brussels when the siren bug hit him, some 30 years ago. He started to explore the submerged ends of the famous grottoes of Han-sur-Lesse, in the province of Namur, looking for evidence of prehistoric habitation. "I wasn't really underwater," Mr. Stéphane commented. "I was underground as well."

In the mid-50s, Mr. Stéphane emerged from his caves and went off to study the remains of a Spanish fleet sunk in Vigo Bay, off Galicia, in 1702. After two years of collecting cannon and pieces-of-eight, he became a kind of Buz Sawyer of the



underwater trade—have flippers, will travel. He is now associated with the COMEX group, a Marseilles-based organization of expert underwater experts to all corners.

One of his most pleasant recollections is a 48-hour dive with Jon Lindbergh ("yes, the son of the Lindbergh") off the Bahamas in 1964. They spent their two days (a world record at the time) "in and out of an inflatable underwater dwelling supplied and supported by the United States Navy."

"Then again," said Mr. Stéphane, "I was on the discovery and excavation of the Girona, the first recorded wreck ever found from the Invincible Armada. It took me some 600 hours of research in the archives, one hour of exploration on the site and 10 solid months of underwater digging on the site of the Ulster coast 1570-72."

Mr. Stéphane starts his projects in libraries and archives looking for documentation which may range from captain's mast proceedings or a letter to mother to documents from maritime courts of inquiry.

In the case of an East Indiaman, the last dhow, a Dutch vessel which went down off the Shetlands in 1653, he was fascinated by a report by one of the few survivors, a then 18-year-old salt named Jan Camphuys. Young Camphuys wrote about his adventures and pinpointed a spot on the Island of Yell where Mr. Stéphane, with some intuition and beach research, could get reasonable bearings on the sunken ship.

The relations between the Low Countries and Cromwell's Parliament were not the best of the time and the Dutch East India captains preferred to face the high winds rather than the British guns and boarding parties in the Channel.

"Another one may be the Amsterdam," said Mr. Stéphane. "She was leaking badly. One day in the mid-1600s and the captain decided to beach her near Hastings to save what could be saved. It couldn't. The good ship sank in quicksand. Tough on them but great for us—we may be able one day to bring her out more or less as she was."

**PEOPLE: Blame Dr. Spock
For Today's Brats**

Dr. Benjamin Spock, author of "Baby and Child Care," has admitted that he is partly to blame for the brittleness of some of today's children. "Inability to be firm... is the commonest problem of parents in America today," says Spock in the February issue of Redbook magazine. And he accuses the child psychiatrists, psychologists, teachers, social workers and pediatricians like myself" for parental shibbolething. He says that the professionals didn't realize "until it was too late how our know-it-all attitude was undermining the self-assurance of parents." Parental submissiveness, he believes, encourages children to be more pesky and demanding, which, in turn "makes the parent increasingly resentful... until this finally explodes in a display of anger—great or small—that convinces the child to give in."

The real estate agent who handled the purchase (by two Houston attorneys) said that the price (undisclosed) was higher than normal for such a house with its 12 acres of land.

Soprano Maria Callas sang in 12 years but fans knew nothing about it until Tuesday's papers were on the stands. Miss Callas, once a star at Milan's La Scala, gave an unpublished performance for patients at the National Turner Institute. Tenor Giuseppe di Stefano, her partner in a series of recent concerts, joined her in several duets.

The up and down existence of Terry Marples and Russell Pines ended Sunday when they climbed down from their respective perches and claimed a world record—618 consecutive hours on a seaway. It was an effort to raise funds for uniforms for the Birmingham, Ala., high school band. Since Christmas Day, the boys have raised \$6,450 of the \$12,000 needed. They ate their meals, slept by turns, handled class assignments brought in by teachers and even celebrated their 16th birthdays (both on Dec. 28) on the seasaw in the high school gym.

Princess Antoinette of Monaco, Prince Rainier's niece, and Baron Bernard-Alexandre Taft of Geneva were married Saturday in a family ceremony in the palace. Prince Rainier and Princess Grace and their children—Caroline, Albert and Stephanie—were among those attending.

SICK LIST: Alexandre M. Bickel, former dean of the Yale Law School, is recuperating from surgery for an undisclosed ailment at Yale-New Haven Hospital. Bickel, now a law professor, is expected to be in the hospital for two weeks.

Edna Miller sold her "chicken ranch" in Leavenworth, Texas, Monday. The one with 12 bedrooms, 13 baths and 12 closets full of women's clothes. The "chicken ranch," a brothel, opened in 1944 when Texas was a republic—and continued in operation until a telecast brought it to the attention of Gov. Dolph Briscoe who ordered the establishment closed.

SAMUEL JUSTICE:

SIGNED: Actress Sophia Loren to star in a new production of *Nez Cormard's Brief Encounter*, being remade as an NBC television special. It will be on American TV. The first film of *Brief Encounter* starring Celia Johnson and Trevor Howard, was released in 1946.

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